ISAAC KNAPP. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor. 2325) per annum, payable in advance - \$3,00 in

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ENGLAND.

From the British Emancipator. FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE. Lee Brougham's Speech in the House of Lord's Monday, January 29.

CECELTIES OF SLAVE SHIPS. Led Brougham then said, that he could not now observing there was a material differbetween those grievances and the circumtaxes connected with them, and other grievanwinch he believed it to be his bounden duty has not another hour in bringing before the ous taken to the policy of the Slave Emanat Act, that it stopped short in dealing vising slavery; some might hold that had had their hopes frustrated, their just exdestroyed, that the country had an ubted right, after the compensation of 20, 0007, had been granted, that the local legiswould have done their duty. There is a difference of opinion as to the dee measure, that it was too long a peslave to remain fettered before he apletely emancipated; or that too little done; or that the good had been by other matters; or that we had in a wrong direction. But he was now a show their lordships, not that negro had been early enough abolished. but that the hopes of the people had been dissipated, owing to me misconduct of the local leg-strates, but that the slave trade was now cared on was now flourishing, although that suble traffic had been put down by the manneas raice of the people, by the unanimous of all the civilized and humane-notwithng all this it was flourishing more and se up to that very hour, and more cruelties omed on, and more outrages committedwas learning out the bowels of the Afriass which he was about to make to their lor Ipe, and which he had learned within the last y dight hours, in many of its most herrible lates, otherwise he should not have been able upon his pillow one night without cally to that most extraordinary case. When trade was abolished, as far as regarda country and the United States of Amery the acts of Congress of 1807, and 1808, was agreed upon for his Majesty's vessels a to craise along the African coast, with a and night of seizure of vessels engaged in rath of slaves. As a compensation held

in this duty in capturing ships occupied species of trade, a sum of money, comtaled head-money, was given. Now tone from being engaged in such felonisurprises; and it had had this effect, that purpose of obtaining the larger sumbenoney, of course, being larger, as more were taken-the cruizer had a direct inletting the slave captain obtain a cargo. d Brougham) was compelled to use that the than caparing the vessel before was completed. It was usual, thereand a cruizer perceived a slave ship coast, which was not complete in her a gu off and remain at a distance from as to just perceive from the mastsupsocoployed; no steps being tapretent her from putting slaves on board. manin he had derived from an unto had it from the celebrated

rare lers. Mr. Lander and Mr. Oldfield: The cruizer did not go such a course were taken, oald preven the cargo from being placed the slave-trader, and the captain of the ree these would not become entitled to the headin Lucs The cruizer accordingly sailed off the ne Mediso far as not to lose sight of it from the ad; and the light winds which generally led there enabled them to accomplish this. has the felons engaged in these crimes carry of men, wo nen, and children and the slave ship proceeded on her voyand the cruizer chased her, and generally statessful. The slave ship was built nar-and with a view to swift sailing—swiftness ing being a great object in a vessel of scription. She was built, as he had alresser, of levite his yer, and rages will street. certain of the metropolitan police, of an general made among them, which was af-

Garrison, True Ho-Christian dred, dorthis known under the name of blood-money. Hey actually created crimes, and thus far articulars,



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

FRIDAT, MAT 25, 1838.

but it has threatened to put to death the friends has recently won laurels in regard to the Auto

yet you may rest assured that the people are

not so tame. They must soon 'give an account

of their stewardship.'

The 5th article of the amendments to the constitution says, 'Nor shall any person be deprived of LIFE, LIBERLY OR PROPERTY, without due proress of law,' i. e. trial by jury. Now, sir, there s not a slave in these United States who has een deprived of liberty by due process of law. require us to give an unlimited construction to act of holding them in bondage. shall demand it in language not to be silenced or disobeyed. When that day comes, as it of which might cause tears even in heaven. must come, you and your slaveholding friends But to our extract. in Congress may console yourselves that you have hastened the day of jubilee 'many and a call about the same time, was the Rev. Edward Fra-

many a long year!'

peratic paper, which carries on its front the picture of a woman—ay, of a WOMAN—holding blazing torch over the great world, and on its

POLLOK'S 'COURSE OF TIME.'

that the people of God, in a short time after the publication of his poem. I hope he may appear at the day of judgment where his own land this hope he may appear at the day of judgment where his own land this magnation placed him in the following lines:

aware. He had often toolge that it is had to the toolge that it is always, it is slavery, he would keep his children in the grossest ignorance, if his desire for their eternal welfare did not overcome his regard for their temporal comfort. But while he said this, Mr. F. spoke very respectfully imagination placed him in the following lines: Nor unrenowned among the most renowned,

Nor 'mong the fairest unadmired, that morn, When highest fame was proof of highest worth, Distinguished stood the bard.

The first notice of the Course of Time' that met my eye, was in the Southern Religious slave, and was liberated by his master, without remureligraph. That notice was highly fluttering,
heration, at the request of the British Conference, who
wished to employ him as an itinerant. He is highly if I recollect aright, recommending the work to public patronage. Although led then to form a favorable opinion of the poem, yet, until within the last week, I had only read a few detached passages, and never, until then, had seen these lines:

Unchristian thought! on what pretence soe'er Of right inherited, or else acquired, Of loss, or profit, or what plea you name, To buy or sell, to barter, whip and hold In chains a being of celestial make - Of kindred form, of kindred faculties, Of kindred feelings, passions, thoughts, desires;
Born free and heir of an immortal hope!
Thought villainous, absurd, detestable!
Unworthy to be harbored in a fiend!

There are other like passages, such as-Who bloshed alike to be or have a slave.'

I have not seen the pamphlet, for the circuation of which Mr. Crenshaw has been indicted; but I much doubt, whether it contains any thing so offensive as those lines; and yet, this book of highly gilded poison, has recently been lone up in the cheapest form, by some of our Northern book-makers, ' for the use of schools, and sent on to Richmond, and no doubt to other Southern markets, to be sold at auction, for alnost nothing! and not a word is said about it! This, too, is a book that has been highly commended by a press professing great love for the South and Southern people!

To show how daringly impious some pious en can be, when they would be wise above what is written, let us contrast these lines from changing Jehovah himself, to his people, as it is recorded in the 25th chapter of Leviticus-beinning at the 44th verse:
Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which

hou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are ound about you; of them shall ye buy bonden and bondmaids.' 45. Moreover, of the children of the strangers

that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession."

*46. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen and the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigor.'

nother with rigor.'
Let any man of common sense read this passage from God's own Law, and then read the if he can come to any other conclusion, than that the poet is guilty of the shocking impiety of calling the God of Israel a ' fiend !' I shudder at the thought. Such are most, if not all. of your Abolitionists .- I take this occasion to hint, that perhaps no people on earth were ever more severely taxed than we are in school soon, we trust very soon, will be few found to It is high time that Southern patriots should turn their attention to this important subject, and examine more carefully the books. The American Colonizationists can tell, Ab. put into their children's bands. Bi -Richmond Enquir r, Nov. 10, 1837. BLAND.

was the Southern Religious Telegraph which ledged as a brother.

of equal liberty, while standing on constitutional ground!!! And although many members of the 'dastard house' from the nominally free states may have 'tacitly endorsed the threat,' will have when they get it expurgated!

Two questions on the 25th of Leviticus: 1. Are the slaveholders 'children of Israel?'
2. If so, who are the heathen? If not, where is their license to hold slaves ?- Human Rights.

THE SLAVE KEENLY SENSIBLE OF THE IN-To those who think that slavery is not inherently wrong in itself, but good or bad ac-Nor does the constitution confer the power on cording to circumstances, we recommend the our courts even by due process of law to reduce a following fact from the Journal of Kimball and man to 'goods and chattels.' You will call to Thome. To hold a man as a slave, is in fact

mind, sir, that those deprived of liberty by due the greatest of all wrongs that can be inflicted process of law are not turned into merchan-dise to truffic in. As Congress possesses the well, and clothe him comfortably, and do not power to abolish slavery in these United States, over work him, is no expiation for the injury a due regard for our national honor, suitable done him, in holding him as a slave. The only respect for the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, the law of justice, mercy, humanity, and the rights of man, require the earliest possible exercise of that power. A due regard for and a brother. Slaves that are best treated, acjustice and the 'blessings of LIBERTY' to secure cording to what is often regarded as good treatwhich to the people of the United States was ment, feel no less keenly than others the inhethe primary object in adopting the constitution, rent essential wrong done them, by the simple the article alluded to. If we limit its applica-tion to white citizens only, the object of ordain-any who do not thus feel, it is simply because ing the constitution will be but very imperfectly slavery, in respect to them, has done its perfect accomplished. Every better feeling of human nature indignantly forbids that it should be thus self-respect, quenched in their bosoms every limited. 'If the footmen have wearied you, noble desire, every lofty aspiration, destroyed how can ye contend with horses?' If, when we have petitioned Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, ye have tent with his degraded condition!—then has he cted like the inmates of bedlam, rather than become the brute, which it is the natural tendo when we petition for its abolition throughout slave satisfied with his lot, unmindful of his the length and breadth of the Union? when we degradation, dancing and singing in his chains!

ave hastened the day of jubilee 'many and a call about the same time, was the Rev. Edward Fraser, Wesleyan missionary, and a colored gentleman. He is a native of Bermuda, and ten years ago was a slave. He received a mercantile education, and was for several years the confidential clerk of his master. He was treated with much regard and general kindness. He said he was another Joseph—every thing which his master had was in his hands. The account books and money, were all committed to him. He had servants under him, and did almost as he pleased—except becoming free. Yet he must say as respected himself, kindly as he was treated, that slavery was a price. a blazing torch over the great world, and on its blaze the most, verified as the most of the Ancient Dominion on the scent of a new victim.

A blazing torch over the great world, and on its blaze the most over the must say as respected him self, kindly as he was treated, that slavery was a grietium without fear)—thus sets the intellectual lynchers of the Ancient Dominion on the scent of a new victim. Pollok's 'course of time.'

Of this work, as a poem, I have nothing to say. Its author has already been enrolled among the renowned of British bards. He was taken, we may hope, to that rest which remainvors and marks of esteem from him, which he could never forget. He would not utter willingly, a word which would savor of unkindness towards his master. Such was the spirit of one whose best days had been spent under the exactions of slavery. He was a local preacher in the Wesleyan connection, while he was a

> From the 'Colored American.' WHAT HAVE ABOLITIONISTS DONE?

The above question was asked a colored brother a few days since, by an eminent Christian, a scholar, and a statesman,—one who, were he not a Colonizationist, would be at no loss in seeing and feeling the effects of abolition operations, abolition purity and efficiency. The brother could not or did not answer th

inquiry. At this we are astonished and grieved. Had the Hon. gentleman asked, what have Protestants done? or, what have Christ, the Apostles, and martyrs of old effected, the answer would not have been plainer. Abolitionist have morally revolutionized the nation. The have created a conscience before God and the world, which pervades all the length and breadth of our country, and which never can be appeased whilst there is a slave in the land.

Is not the whole nation agitated? Is there not a spirit of inquiry existing throughout all the extent of our continent, on the subject of slavery, which was wholly unknown to former generations? Are not the dry bones every where, being roused up from their sleep of ini quity and moral death, to life and activity Ves. reader .- Our nation that was dead, nov the 'Course of Time,' with the law given by the lives in moral thought, feeling and action, and All-wise, the Infinite, unchangeable and unfor this life we are, under God, indebted to the abolitionists.

Let no one, then, possessed of reason and conscience, and who is capable of common observation, ask any more the above simple question. Just as well might he ask, what has our Creator done? while enjoying the light and heat of his created sun. Abolitionists have done a great work, and they are still going on to accomplish more. They have done what Christ commanded to be done, and what the holy apos-tles failed not to do. They have not shunned to preach the truth, the whole truth, in its purity whether men would hear or forbear.

Never before has any body of men, in our country, borne testimony against all its sins, so bondwomen forever: but over your brethren, faithfully as modern abolitionists. The American church has failed to fulfil this high duty She has connived at our grossest national evils and become a party, not only in sanctioning, but sage from God's own Law, and then read the extract from Pollok's 'Course of Time,' and see if he can come to any other conclusion, than seesed enough of the spirit and temper of their sessed enough of the spirit and temper of Master, to beard this American lion in his den, and drag him from his strong hold of tyranny and robbery, of licentiousness and murder. now, through abolition instrumentality, stands soon, we trust, very soon, will be few found to defend, but millions to condemn him.

The South can tell what abolitionists have

and an unfaithful, corrupt church can tell. Ab-olitionists have created a CONSCIENCE for Alas! how the enemies of the South are be-fore and behind, and in the midst of them! It is emancipated, and every colored man acknow-

their natural rights, to the exclusion of men of

20. 21.

a different skin, in violation of their solemn declaration before God and men. Have they taken a step to meet you? Have they extended to you the fraternal hand, in sign of peace and harmony, as to a sister republic new born? No. Wherefore? Because your persons are swarthier, or blacker than theirs, and because their feet are on the neck of our breakers, of colors. feet are on the neck of our brethren of color. Were they to present us the fraternal hand, they would find themselves obliged to release from the yoke of bondage our brethren of the same complexion. Yes, Hatiens, it is of the highest importance to us, that neither slavery nor slaves should longer exist on the land, peopled as it is with different races of men, since with slavery will disappear the prejudice which exists chiefly where slavery reigns. See indeed, with what sweet and smiling faces these bitter enemies of the rights of man approach us in Hayti, when their business calls them hither! We over-whelm them with politeness and attention; we treat them with all that deference, complaisance, and watchfulness of hospitality, which well-bred men are capable of according to their equals. Alas! scarcely have they returned home, before they recover their customary feelings. They mock and turn into ridicule our kind attention to them; and their contempt of us becomes great, just in proportion to the kindnesses they have received! If fortune or unforeseen events compel us to approach their coasts-as for instance to avoid the peril of shipwreck—instead of hold-ing out the hand of succor, they arrest us, load us with all manner of vexation, shame us with humiliations, and plunge us into prison with felons and malefactors; having neither pity nor mercy for our brethren among themselves, they have no feeling for us but hatred,—their cruelty has taken the place of their hospitality. And yet, you who know the Americans only by name, or by having seen them on the shores of Hayti for the purposes of trade, will say, what are the white Americans of the United States to us-we have nothing to do with them-we have no need to occupy ourselves about them? No, my friends—you have much to do with them. It is enough that you have a skin different from theirs, to give you cause to think seriously upon the lot of those who groan in slavery, and to think that this slavery throws upon you a prejudice which these slaveholders entertain towards all of your caste. Take a look now at what has passed between the United States and the republics of South America How promptly the States of the Union hastened to give the hand to those new states just arrived at the rank of nations !-- how treaties of friendship were made with them, because there were white men at the head of affairs in these new republics, though composed in good part of col-ored men like ourselves. But see what has passed in Texas, where a handful of advenurers, or rather of desperate robbers, banded together for the purpose of tearing that territory from the government of Mexico, of which it formed a part, and of peopling it with the un-fortunate children of Africa. See with what haste the traffickers in human flesh in the United States have recognized the independence of Texas, where is opened a new and vast field for the cultivation of that beautiful, honorable, and productive species of commerce !-- and for per-petuating the slavery of the blacks, with the

From Human Rights.

HAYTI-PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

HAYTI—PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

It is well known to our readers that there exists an Anti-Slavery Society at Port au Prince. It consists chiefly of emigrants from the United States; and its objects are to assist the anti-slavery cause here, and to obtain and diffuse information in regard to it in Hayti. We have before us its first annual report, a neat pamphlet of 20 pages, in the French language. To show what is thought and said in Hayti, we give an extract from the remarks of the President of the Society, Mr. Evan Williams, at the anniversary meeting:

'In the United States, the whites only enjoy

'In the United States, the whites only enjoy

THE CHEROKEES.

nue of the system !'

monstrous prejudices, and all the frightful reti-

When they reflect on the attributes of a holy God, how can the Christian professors of these United States, fail to be awfully affected in the prospect of the extensive distress and desolation which our Government is preparing to mete out to the unoffending nation of the Cherokees, by enforcing an act of daring cruelty and usurpation in driving that devoted people from the homes made very dear to them by immemorial possession, and where the remains of their beloved ancestors have been deposited-where they have partaken of the comforts of life in a manner and degree very different from what they can expect in the wilderness, to which the odious cupidity and covetousness of their neighbors, the inhab itants of Georgia, are procuring their removal to.—The question now powerfully presents itself-has this Christian-professing people no resource, but passively to look on in silent sadness at the execution of a detestable act of violence against a confiding peaceable people? I think there is one act which Christians may with a good conscience, and with earnest, pious mind, engage in, and which I believe it to be their solemn duty to do, if they hope to avert from themselves calamities of an extensive character, which national crimes of a deep dye have generally been the means of procuring for the people, when the government and people unite n the measure, or when they (the people) have become too supine to 'cry aloud' and raise their

voices against it .- And what is that act? I believe the most acceptable to the Universal Parent, of whom it is declared in the sacred volume, that ('he is no respector of persons, but that in every nation, they that fear him and work righteousness, shall be accepted of him,') that we put up our devout and humble prayers to our benevolent and merciful Father, beseeching him, if consistent with his inscrutable wisdom, to avert from this heretofore highly favored land, the horrible crimes of injustice, inhumanity and bloodshed ;-but should the daring purpose of cruelty on the part of our people and govern-ment have proceeded so far, that a beneficent Providence (whose intimations they have repeatedly neglected, and his warning voice dis-regarded,) may be induced to say 'they have chosen their own perverse way, and choose their delusion,'—' their own wickedness shall correct them, and their backslidings shall reprove them;' then should he, who is emphatically described as 'the avenger of the oppressed,' be pleased to 'arise in his might, and by terrible things in righteousness,' convince the lawless and cruel inhabitants, that He, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.—May the humble, pious Christian-minded people, whose souls abhor such acts of injustice, cruelty and wrong, be favored to find, that their God 'can hide them in his pavillion,' in the secret of his tabernacle will he hide them, and 'secure them as in the hollow of his hand,' until the desolating storm shall pass over.—Correspondent of Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEET. A writer, who says he was confined for sixteen years in the jail of New York city for debt, makes the following statement in illustration of this barbarous system:

'It is a horrible place; and many a time when through the grates of my prison I have watched the rays of the setting sun as they gilded some neighboring spire, I have wondered that any man could find it in his heart to put a fellow being in jail for debt. I have at last given up the hope of liberty—blessed liberty! I can hardly write the word, without dropping a tear at the recollection of the joyous days of liberty which are gone forever. I am sad when I think how they have fled away like a dream, and that neither I nor my creditors can ever recall them. I am writing this little story of my life; I was young, in good health, blest with a wife whom I adored, and as fine a boy as ever smiled in the face of a father. The boy is dead, and my wife is no more. She was, indeed, a most excellent woman; but she was wounded to the soul by the horrors of our situation. Her spirit was broken down, and she, with the infant that caused her sickness, died in jail shortly after my imprisonment.'

BOSTON, MASSACHUSBTTS.

kind could be presented, to be guilty of so hei- interfered in by-gone times, and under other cirnous an offence. Nevertheless, the system of cumstances; but when the cause of millions in head-money had been attended with great evil. Africa, and the rights of humanity and justice The slave-ship was not prevented from taking were concerned, then it was that England slaves on board; she did not then weigh enough, paused. A word would put this trade down. to use the language of the Old Bailey, for the the raising a finger even would do; but that captor-it was not worth her while to seize her word was not uttered; the tongue clave to the then, but let her complete her cargo. So the roof of the mouth; the finger was not raisedcruizer suffers her to proceed on her voy- the arm became paralyzed; and even with reage, making chase after her; and the slave-ship attempts to make the voyage across from the stained the annals of any nation. The face be-African coast to America, being built purposely to sail swiftly, even though she be obliged to faltered before their ancient powerful ally, the go with part of her cargo. How many horrors King of the Brazils-before the existing power were harrowed up in the words 'part of the car-

were harrowed up in the words 'part of the cargo!' No sooner did the captain of the slaveship, the miscreant who had charge of the poor,
unhappy creatures on board, finds himself chased
by the cruzier than he began to cast overboard,
in order that he might flee the faster—that 'part
of the cargo' which he deemed the heaviest,
and which most retarded the sailing of his ship.

The miscreant thraw overboard the men were
alone by trophies of war, either of military or
any alone by trophies of war, either of military or
any alone by trophies of war, either of military or
any alone by trophies of war, either of military or
any alone by trophies of war, either of military or
any alone by trophies of war, either of military or
any alone where the overwhelming empire of Spain in the old world. He trusted they
would be blanched, and quail, and falter no
longer. He hoped, for the honor of the glorious
reign which had just commenced, that the accursed traffic would be immediately put an end
of the cargo in the old world. He trusted they
would be blanched, and quail, and falter no
longer. He hoped, for the honor of the glorious
reign which had just commenced that the accursed traffic would be immediately put an end
of the cargo in the cargo in the old world. He trusted they
would be blanched, and quail, and falter no
longer. He hoped, for the honor of the glorious
reign which had just commenced that the accursed traffic would be immediately put an end
of the cargo in the cargo i The miscreant threw overboard the men, wo naval greatness. He would desire to see it men and children. Were there hands free from fetters? No. Why? Because the fetters seples which were sacred and just—that it should cared them from committing, not the crime of mutiny, but suicide. Those fetters were to prevent the suicidal attempts of the unhappy creatures of throwing themselves into the sea. They were therefore fettered in pairs, in the hold, the hull, and in every cranny and crevice of the vessel gained over the worst of crimes that man ever which could hold human beings. Fetters of what in the worst of times committed, kind? If handcuffs, the padlock might be opened ___ in case of accident or fire. If they were likely to be shipwrecked, a handcuff might easily be opened. But they were not so fettered; for it was an actual fact that they were fastened together TO THE SENATOR WHO THREATENED ABOnot by handcuffs opened with a padlock, not with the fetters screwed, but actually rivetted

by the blacksmith at his forge before the vessel sailed, as it was not intended they of the threat made by you in your place in the Senate, that if an abolitionist should come to your state he should be hung! Now, sir, you should again be loosened until they had reached the American port to which the vessel was destined. In order to lighten the ship when could not have done any thing calculated more effectually to advance the cause of equal rights, pursued by the cruizer, the slaves were thrown overboard, fetters and all. But this was not the threat.' When slaveholders resort to such exwhole of these horrid particulars. The slaves were thrown overboard with weights attached term of whips and fetters, it carries irresistable term of whips and fetters, it carries irresistable to them, to insure their death, because a negro, with that herculean strength for which he was renowned, as regarded his powers in the water, which rendered him almost an amphibious creature, might, if left free, keep himself and then he would become a witness against the barbarian malefactor who had so cruelly used To prevent this, weights were attached thrown overboard. From one vessel, in her attempt to escape, no fewer than twelve of these casks, full of human beings, had been cast into the sea. In two cases which had come to his

knowledge, he had been assured that 500 slaves had been thrown overboard, and had met with a watery grave. This was given upon no fancied authority, no speculative statement. It stood upon authority which admitted of no doubt, it

and shame that they were committed by beings having the same form as himself. He would venture to pronounce that no scenes of cruelty had ever exceeded them, not excepting those which were committed on the inhabitants of the New World, by Spain, shortly after the discov-

ery of Columbus. The great poet of modern Italy (Dante) had not fancied scenes more frightful than were in reality practised. Sed enim gelidus tardante senecta, Sanguis hebet, frigentque effætæ in corpore vires.

the slave-ship not releasing him when his com- harmless; but when justice and hing, or had it shown any tendency to do so. trampling down order, constitutions and law in 700 slaves, and the average gave no less a no man to represent them in Congress, who does while states a state of the purpose of while states a state of the purpose of the

culinr institutions' in accordance with the doc-trine of the Declaration; with justice, mercy floating on the surface of the sea until taken up, and them he would become a witness against would never have resorted to brute force, to the outbreaking of lawless mobs, and to deliberate murder, to defend the system of slavery from in order that he might find a watery grave. But this was not all of the painful relation. Negroes had been put into water-casks and declaring in the Senate of the United State. that should one who holds that 'all men are born free and equal,' and acts consistently with that belief, come to South Carolina, he should be murdered !! Thousands and tens of thousands in the free states, who have been hitherto opposed to interfering with those 'peculiar institutions' which enable certain 'theives and robbers' to live in splendid pauperism on the productions of unrequited toil, bave been led by being upon the authority of the commodore on the exhibition of the same spirit which you manthat station. The sharks, as if sware of the lifest, to renounce their former opinions, and that station. The sharks, as if sware of the proceedings going on on board, followed the vessels, and the track in the ocean might be seen from the blood of the murdered victims. When he thought of those appalling facts, when he viewed these scenes of cruelty, even in description, he could not help feeling deep disgust that they were committed by beings ple under foot the constitution 'as though it were a rotten parchment, not fit to be trampled in the mire; 'when they have seen the respectful petitions of the people hurled back in their faces, they have asked, does slavery indeed bring to its aid measures so fatal to the liberty of the free? They have seen, sir, that the South are ready to sacrifice the liberty of the northern free laborers to the names of southern slavery. In one or two instances the living victim was aroused it, like an undisturbed hornet's nest, or ontinued chained to the dead, the captain of a den of sleeping rattlesnakes, appeared quite panion with whom he had been fettered was no roused it up, it began to show its stings and its ore. Such were the cruelties arising out of poisonous fangs. Were the slaveholders conthe system of which he (Lord Brougham) com-scious of the rectitude of their conduct; did a plained. He thought he had said enough to how how ill the system had worked, and if he ry ever attend them, the movements of the about

SLAVERY.

From the Herald of Freedom.

LITIONISTS WITH HANGING.

Sir,-I have heard, not without some interest,

And this he would say, that the sea-risk of this so doing.

description of vessels was calculated, and he Sir, your system of slavery is clearly unconthey thus allowed these enormities to be committed. When he said they, he meant France While your delirium destroys the peace and

The spirit of slavery, when no opposition were asked who were the witnesses of the fact, litionists would give them no uneasiness: feel-his reply was, the commodore, the captains, the lieutenants, and the crews of the vessels engag-ed on that coast. He begged to ask whether danger; they would be ready to defend it by this abominable trade flourished-whether the arguments drawn from justice and truth. The cruizers were very successful—whether the slaveholders and their northern vassals, know-slavers never escaped? Now this he knew, that the importation of slaves into the New World was very large—that it was not diminipated by the slaveholders and their northern vassals, knowing that justice, mercy and humanity refuse to defend your 'domestic policy' of brutalizing your brethren, have defended it by brute force,

would take the price of the insurance as a test stitutional. Every slave now held in the Uniof the fact. At the Havanuah, the last time he saw the prices quoted, the rate of insurance was 12 1-2 per cent.; but no more than 4 per cent. was on account of sea-risk, the remaining 8 1-2 per cent. being the risk as regarded the cargo. At Rio the rate of insurance was 11 per cent., traordinary position assumed by the slaveholdbut only 4 per cent, was on account of sea-risk, ing members of Congress, will cause an early He knew that in one year, the year 1835, our exercise of the power of that body to abolish slave of 80 slave vessels that were fitted out, 75 were very throughout the Union. I have no doubt bound to the Havannah. These vessels were sir, the day is very near when electors of both of various sizes, calculated to hold from 175 to political parties, in the free states, will vote for number than 25,000 slaves as being imported into the Havannah in that year. It was a well Union of slavery, and who is not in favor of known, but horrible fact, that two of these vessels flung overboard in chace, one of them 590 and your friends, who hold their 'equal brethren' sels flung overboard in chace, one of them 590 and your friends, who hold their 'equal brethren' slaves, and the other no less than the enormous slaves, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is slaves as no more space on board was consistent with this, consequently the month of December, 1536, no less a number of the felicits and the Elsoforo. At Rio, in the month of December, 1536, no less a number of the representatives of the free will unclinch with the grasp of a drowning man, yet that 4.500 slaves were imported, and that under the authority of England's friend and ally, the find, you must swallow it. It will cure your madness and restore you to a same mind. Were make had some years ago prevailed gertain of the metropolitan police, of an else flung overboard in chace, one of them 590 and your friends, who hold their 'equal brethren' slaves, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is slaves, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always, and the other no less than the enormous in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always in cruel bondage, may foam and rave, but it is always in cruel bondage, m ried on this trade; and yet they were guilty of allowing this trade to be carried on, by endeavoring by favor only of the courts of Lisbon, Madrid, and Rio, to obtain the right of search—

Graph be excused from swallowing the nost trum; you might be left to eat the bitter fruit of your doings; but others besides you are concerned; for their sakes your best friends, the

for a domest a second to inside that the dress of the coast of Africa acted or could set in such a way. They were too honorable, and too scrupulous, if any opportunity of the

RIOT AND ARSON IN PHILADELPHIA. We have received an account of a riot which took place last evening outside of the large new building called the Pennsylvania Hall, lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussions and lectures, including the discussion of the question of ABOLITIONISM. As there is a part of the communication which is calculated to bring about a renewal of disgraceful scenes, we shall omit its detail, giving its sub-stance. Last evening the hall was crowded with three thousand persons, to hear a lecture

by Mr. Garrison and others.

Of the audience, about one half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people.

At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob

outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chap-man, of Boston, then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelina E. Grimke Weld, Lucretia Mott, of this city, and Abby Kelley. In the mean time, the mob increased and became more unruly, and threw various missiles at the windows: no fur-ther injury was done than breaking the glass, blinds inside protected the audience. A a quarter before ten, the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club.

The proprietors of the Hall have called upon a city to pay the amount of damages. The the city to pay the amount of damages. The Police will, we trust, use every exertion to discover and punish the rioters, and in the mean time nothing should be done to excite popular outrage. For the present, Philadelphia has been sufficiently disgraced by a single riot.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. DESTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

During most of the day, yesterday, large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury. In the afternoon, the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that even-ing, as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building and crowded as the walk must be by the company, this could not be done without personal njury and loss of life.

It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disble force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening, notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and was attacking the north side of the Hall; the Mayor hastened up Fifth street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprung his rattle, and his police called upon the people to sustain the Mayor; but not one person appeared to give aid.

It was then seen that those who had assailed the building, had broken open the doors and lower windows-obtained entrance, and were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to ar-rest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watmough, the sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was attacked, severely

bruised, and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books in a heap, set fire to them, and then left the Hall. The engines hasted to the conflagration, but the fireen were not allowed to play upon the building, but directed to play upon those houses endan-gered by the flame, so that before ten o'clock the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed-and shortly afterwards the crowd which consisted of many thousands, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws and the city's character.

An immense concourse of people were asmbled by the conflagration, and when the roo fell in, a shout of exultation was sent forth, as if Liberty herself had been set free, and the

throne of a tyrant had been prostrated. A by-stander in the crowd, who seemed to have just arrived in our city, asked us what was the character of the building on which the ven-geance of a demoniacal mob had thus been wreaked; and we were obliged to answer, 'i was a Hall dedicated to free discussion on subjects not of an immoral tendency.

It may be proper to add that the loss of the building falls upon the city, according to a law

enacted a year or two ago.

We can scarcely suppose it necessary to say, we are neither abolitionists, nor advocates of abolition, and that we disapprove altogether of their course; but while we make this disclaimer, we must say that we are no mobites, or advocates of mebocracy .- Philad. Herald.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday morning. RIOT AND CONFLAGRATION.

A Tumult .- We have various accounts of a tumult which is said to have occurred on Wednesday evening, in front of the Pennsylvania Hall, in Sixth street above Arch. The Hall, as is well known, has just been built, and the ceremonies of dedication had been in progress since Monday last. It is stated that about 3000 persons had assembled within its walls on Wednesday evening, to listen to Mr. Garrison and others; a large portion of the audience being female. At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, as we learn from the National Gazette, the crowd became very noisy.

It is estimated that at one time, as many as 3000 persons were assembled outside, and great excitement prevailed. The colored persons in the Hall were let out the back way, and were, as might be supposed, dreadfully alarmed. Those of the crowd, however, who were riotously disposed, were comparatively but few in numper, the great mass being mere lookers-on.

Destruction of Pennsylvania Hall .- The popular excitement, growing out of the dedica-tion of Pennsylvania Hall, and the attending circumstances, reached a fearful pitch throughout yesterday. The tumult of the previous night was the theme of all tongues; a thousand extravagant stories were circulated, and the apprehension became general, that the night would ot pass by without a still more fearful and exciting scene. During the day, the Hall was open, and, as we believe, one or two Lectures were delivered.

At noon, from 100 to 200 persons congregated in front of the building; and the number continued to increase and the sensation to become stronger, until sun-down; when thousands from every section of the city and country, poured in dense masses towards the scene; and by 8 o'clock there must have been a concourse of Ten Thousand persons, of all classes, sexes, ages and conditions. The Mayor, we are told, made his appearance at an early hour, and closed the door of the Hall; notwithstanding it was understood that a society would meet there in the evening, for the purpose of discussion.

We need scarcely state that, as the crowd Flash and Squib, with a charter for outrage in We need scarcely state that, as the crowd increased, the excitement waxed warmer. The first demonstrations of attack were made upon the windows, which were thrown at, from nu-

tempt to force the doors, which at first did not book store on the basement story, and such othsucceed; the efforts, however, were soon re-doubled, and an entrance speedily effected. The collected together and set on fire. Numerous next step was breaking the seats, galleries and gas pipes of the building helped on the confia forniture in the interior. The fragments, it is gration, and the windows having been previously were hastily gathered together in the centre of the hall, and a torch applied. The gas pipes were cut and fire communicated to the streams that issued forth. These are the statements of the night; for with the conflicting ru- so successful were their efforts, that even the mors in circulation, it was impossible to discov-er any authenticated account of the more delib-Had the fire spread in the least, its effects erate preliminary steps. The alarm of fire was speedily given, and the vast multitude re-echoed surrounded by a number of frame buildings,

jacent, were thronged with eager and excited solved. The next essay of the disciples of th spectators. The alarm soon spread through the lamp post may be on a church. The Flemish city—a few hasty particulars passed from mouth experiment of roasting a congregation alive to mouth, and the apprehension was far greater may be tried. The ball of revolution grows by among those who had not an opportunity of rolling. mmediate spectators of the scene.

no matter how well directed the efforts of the sound opinion and sure experience, as when dis-firemen, nor how liberal the supply of water, played on the broad arena of public disputation they would not be able to bound the progress of Nay more, a conflict between the police and the crowd was apprehended; and

upon the multitude below, imparted a remarka- them. le and fearful effect to the scene. Every window vomited forth its volume, and the roof cracked, smoked and blazed before the progress scene, and yet we never witnessed so vast a have comprised from twenty-five to thirty concourse so passive and so quiet, considering and men, generally respectable and well-dressed the circumstances of the case. The great mand determined almost to a man, to protect from jority appeared to be merely spectators; unwilling, by any movement whatever, either to increase the existing or provoke further excitement. The firemen were perfectly self-possessed; and took especial pains to protect and save the sur-rounding property. This was a task of great though the surrounding houses were completely difficulty, but one in which, as we believe, they protected, not a drop of water fell upon the proved fully successful. Torrents of water de-building devoted to destruction. proved fully successful. Torrents of water descended; and as fast as the strength of one body of men gave way, their places were instantly

tion extended, no effort was made to molest an early hour, at the head of a party of the Po them. We are told, however, that several were driven from the ground. The fire raged furiously until all the wood work of the building upon the multitude that was rapidly assembling was destroyed. The roof fell in about 10 o clock; He was replied to mildly but firmly at first, and and as the flames subsided, the throng gradually dispersed. At 11 o'clock, Pennsylvania Hall of the crowd, several of the police officers were was a mass of ruins, the walls alone erect and knocked down, and the offending party rescued standing, and the noise, bustle and confusion It was soon apparent that the ncident to such an occurrence became gradually more subdued, as the hour of midnight totally inadequate to the crisis; and by half approached. The only accident that we past eight, there seemed to be no opposition ard of was one caused by an engine which was carried off on a board by a number of citi-zens. We need scarcely add, that the condition

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

heir duties. of water upon the doomed building, but made in the scene, proceeded more deliberately to use of every exertion to prevent the extension work. f the con

it is said that the house of a poor widow adjoin-ing having been injured to the amount of some boys rushed into the building. Two unsuccessfifty dollars, a collection for her benefit was set ful attempts were made to produce conflagration

From the U. S. Gazette of Saturday morning.

country.

day, discussing by pairs or in groups the con- wards the Pennsylvania Hall. That building duct of those concerned in the destruction of the was consigned to its fate; and cracked and building, or the kind of provocation which led blazed with undiminished fury. The adjoining to, without justifying, the violation of the laws houses were deluged with water; and on ex-

ment of the front is ruined by the action of the almost impossible to give any thing like a defirisking their necks among the ruins, in order to number, and confined principally, as we presume, seize upon and carry off the pieces of iron, long to ages between 17 and 21. bolts, parts of the gas pipes, &c.

premises but those destroyed.

From the National Gazette of Friday evening.

Hall during the afternoon, a number of persons, and the crowd gradually increased as night ap- even these seem tottering to their fall. proached. The Mayor at an early hour went to the premises and locked the door, to prevent

merous hands and from every direction.

This movement was followed up by an at-

The State House bells also rang out, and is immediately in the rear of the Arch and the engines and the firemen poured in their apparatus, which they speedily put in black bare walls. With it has gone a fair portion for neace and good The immense Hall is all destroyed, save its readiness for action.

The crowd by this time had swollen to an tion of our city's reputation for peace and good immense magnitude, and not only Sixth street from Arch to Race, presented a dense mass of law, in this instance, were inscribed on rotten numan beings, but all the streets and alleys ad- parchment, which a popular breath has dis-

witnessing the progress of the flames, than the We do not admire the taste that prompts nmediate spectators of the scene.

Some young ladies to sit alongside of black
This was natural; the Hall being located in beaux—but if such is their choice, so be it. one of the most densely populated parts of our The statute book has no umpirage in this matcity, within a stone's throw of Arch Street Theter; much less has popular violence. And we atre, and a number of frame buildings being in think, too, that never do female graces and talthe immediate neighborhood, it was feared that, ents appear so misplaced, so at variance with

of political gladiatorship.
We trust that the bitter, debasing experience the city has had of mobs-its loss of character many an anxious mother or susceptible wife, -its second mite to the nation's rising account dreaded lest the night would not pass by, with- of infamy-its iterated blow at constitutiona out the destruction of life as well as property.

Soon after nine o'clock, the whole building was wrapped in flames, which diffused a lurid light around, and throwing their red reflections foot, let it be a serpent that shall rise and sting

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Friday evening.

The crowd around the Pennsylvania Hall at of the devouring element. It was a fearful the time of the destruction of the building, must interruption the immediate agents in the de-struction of the building. The whole affair took place without unnecessary violence or noise The firemen seemed fully to participate in the feelings of the assembled populace, and

From the Enquirer of Saturday morning.

supplied by another.

We saw several colored persons in the outskirts of the crowd; but as far as our observations are manner. The Mayor was on the ground at on attempting to arrest one of the most active vhatever to the movements of the besiegers. running over a fireman, fractured his leg. He The Mayor himself received a blow on the back of the residents in the immediate neighborhood. Watmough, the High Sheriff, was also present; and especially at the commencement of the oc- but his efforts to prevent the catastrophe were treme.

not a whit more successful. He arrested several individuals; but they were speedily torn from his grasp; the persons standing by, refusing to co-operate with the public officer. In addition to the preceding accounts, we Col. was also treated with very little ceremony, ave reports through private channels, that the and soon found it wholly impossible to resist iremen were themselves indisposed to perform the current. These efforts at preventing the destruction of property, having been successful-It is stated that they would not play a drop by resisted, the crowd, or rather the chief actors

The doors of the Hall were forced by sca As an indication of the feeling that prevailed, ling, planks, and hatchets obtained for the puron foot, and money collected to the amount of four hundred and seventy dollars.

The third, however, was more effectual. The window blinds were torn down and broken into The immediate cause of this popular out-fragments, piled together in the centre of the break is said to have been the ridiculous and stentatious amalgamation of colors in Chesnut furniture of the Speaker's platform, were soon street, during the hours of fashionable promena- kindled into a blaze. This was further increaswalls, placed in the vicinity of the wood work. ng the streets by scores, whereat the populace and fired. In the course of half an hour from the time an entrance was effected, the building Such a course on their part was exactly cal- was wrapped in flames; and the multitude culated to create a popular commotion. The without looked passively on, apparently unwilescult is fearful—and deeply disgraceful to the ling to disturb the movements of those who were participating in this lamentable work .-The firemen were soon there in all their strength; their apparatus in good condition, and PENNSYLVANIA HALL.-Immense numbers of their every movement admirably adapted to prepersons were gathered in the neighborhood of vent the destruction of the surrounding property.

Pennsylvania Hall during the whole of yester- Not a single pipe, however, was directed to amining the ruins yesterday morning, we were The once beautiful building presents now surprised to discover that scarcely a shingle on nothing but the walls and masonic work; and the roofs of the adjacent houses was scorched much of the granite that constituted the base- As to the immediate actors in this scene, it is fire. Early yesterday morning, boys were seen nite account. They were doubtless few in

It is said that the only organised band distindid not learn that violence was attempted guishable, consisted of a party of about twenty, to any persons on Thursday night, nor to any drest in white shirts over their clothes, a band round their waists, and chiefly provided with axes. This we have from a neighbor living near the Hall, and who saw the whole affair; The riot of Thursday night-the certain se- and particularly noted the party above describquence of the riot of Wednesday night, termi- ed. Several citizens pushed into the Hall at nated less disastrously than we anticipated under the circumstance. When the sovereign people begin by breaking windows, they generally end by breaking the source of the first that the source of erally end by breaking bones, but happily on resisting were either knocked down or forced from the building. With the exception of these the torch without wielding the club. We have occurrences and acts of violence, all was comto record the violent destruction of the Penn-sylvania Hall. The city was delivered over be said at all to characterise the perpetration of st night to the tender mercies of a mob, and such a deed. No quarrels took place, and with therefore we may be thankful that the affair an occasional murmur of discontent and dissatended with the loss of property without the loss isfaction, the multitude seemed to consider the of life. Open incendiarism and murder go gen-erally hand in hand—but they were separated isfied that it had gone too far to be successfully last night, no thanks to the Police, which we resisted. We have little to add. A more commust be permitted to say was wholly remiss in plete wreck than the building now exhibits, its duty. There was collected outside of the could scarcely be conceived. It is entirely gutted-the walls alone standing-and parts of

TEMPERANCE HALL -- A number of females a discussion which was actually designed to delegates to the abolition convention which astake place in the evening. Nothing more than sembled in the Pennsylvania Hall, assembled this, we are told, was done to save the honor of the city, and assert the majesty of the laws.

Legal interference walked in at the eleventh hour, to be ousted by the mob at the twelfth.

but the energetic police of the district dispersed the crowd, and thus prevented any disturbance. The Temperance Hall will not be opened for the building, or torn in pieces in the streets. the use of the abolitionists .- Philad. Gazette.

We are glad that the meeting was prevented by peaceable means. The females who so far forget the province of their sex, as to perambuate the country, and assemble for such purposes, tions, and sent to the best insane hospitals to be found. Meantime the husbands and parents of these modern Amazons, should be arrayed in caps and aprons, and installed in their respective kitchens.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. should be gently restrained from their convoca-

We learn from passengers just arrived from Philadelphia, that after the destruction of the publication. It will be seen that it is written by Hall, the mob destroyed a school house—that one of the assembly who were mobbed. he women's Convention met, sat all day on Friday, and closed their business last evening

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday morning.

No disturbance took place on the ground, and the firemen went to work with the utmost alacrity. The school house is a brick building, and nearly new. The school house is a large four story

Another Outrage .- The windows of a house n an alley at the back of the east side of Frankin square, were broken by a crowd of people ast evening about dusk.

y or indirectly, for the use of the saloon for any abolition meeting, during the present week.
Ralph Smith called at the store of the treasurer,
and ascertained that the Hall was not rented,
and then went to the Janitor and told him that he had engaged the Hall; and the Hall was used on Wednesday, without any authority for an abolition meeting. The treasurer had no in-terview with Ralph Smith, and if he had, he vould have refused the saloon for the meeting. This morning a crowd assembled at the Hall or the purpose of attending an adjourned meeting, and the committee explained to them that committed by the mob in Philadelphia: hey could not use the Hall under any circum-

This statement is due to the character of the This statement.
Hall and the Committee.
OSMON REED,

JOHN T. SMITH, WM WORRELL, Committee of the Temperance Hall.'

The Inquirer says :-'We may add, that several bundred persons Temperance Hall yesterday, with he object of listening to lectures; and on findthe party, a female, commenced an address in the streets. The Mayor of the District, Mr. Conrad, informed her that such a proceeding would unquestionably lead to a disturbance of the public peace; at the same time observing that, unless she ceased her harangue, he would feel it his duty to commit her. Shortly after, the party dispersed.' ng that they could not gain admission, one of

The following is the law under which the proprietors of Pennsylvania Hall claim an inemnity from the city:

Act of Assembly of 16th of June of 1836.

Section 36 .- That in case any dwelling house other building or property, real or personal, shall be injured or destroyed within the said city and county of Philadelphia, in consequence days past, by the presence of the General Asof any mob or riot therein, at an election or at sembly of the Presbyterian Church, who had any other time, it shall be lawful for the owner some tough questions to settle; and especially thereof, or his agent, to apply, if in the county, by the sudden appearance of a Petticoat Con-to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and if in the vention, black and white, assembled from parts city, to the Mayor's Court, who shall thereupon unknown. Then there was the dedication of appoint six disinterested persons, who shall be Agitation Hall in which the Convention held vorn or affirmed, to ascertain and report the their sittings. Such was the occupancy of the amount of said loss, and also whether the said Hall on the day previous to its destruction; we owner had any immediate or active participa- mean it was occupied by the Petticoat Convenion in said mob or riot, and on such report be- tion; and on the evening previous, three women, ng made, and the fact that the owner had no besides Wm. Lloyd Garrison, held forth to a uch participation being ascertained, and the re-ort being confirmed, on an examination of law Now we suppose it would be highly improper and fact by said Court, the said report and con-firmation shall be certified to the County Com- duct is becoming the modesty which ought to nissioners, who shall forthwith draw their war- belong to the female sex .- and which does beant on the Treasury for the amount so award- long to a good part of them,-for we have ed, which warrant shall be duly paid by the learned by experience, that any disapprobation reasurer.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. day an assembly of females, from different parts is not in all respects so bad as burning a house of the Union, among whom were some respecta-ble ladies from this city, assembled to hear a sylvania Hall,' a building recently opened in we have fallen upon beautiful times, when white dandies with spectacles, and black wenches,—sions and lectures, including the discussion of and black dandies and white wenches,—must the slavery question. A mob gathered around show themselves off in our most public promethe building, broke the windows, and followed nades, walking arm in arm; and in our church-the assembly, on their retiring, with cries of in-

sion of these disorders, were guilty of conduct which they may take the choice of hearing call-

But see the blindness of that bestial fury which substitutes force for law. Besides pour-ing oil on the flame they would extinguish, and kindling zeal by persecution, they have done a recoils on their own heads. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The following letter from a lady of this city, now in Philadelphia, has been furnished us for

The Commercial of this city states that the wrath of the mob was provoked by seeing abolitionists promenading the streets, it is said, arose from the colored women retiring from the hall, when first attacked, under the streets. This is no justification for incendiarism, but it is not at all likely to be true. We have looked over the Philadelakis. white ladies belonging to the convention .- Post. Extract of a letter from a lady of this city, now in Phil-

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Morning, May 18, 1838. ANOTHER FIRE.

A tumult occurred last night at the Orphan School for colored boys, in 13th street, near Callowhill. We learn from various sources that it was rumored in the course of the day, that an abolition meeting was to have been held in the school room.

This caused some excitement, and a large concourse of people repaired thither about halfpast S, broke open the edifice, and, as is supposed, set it on fire. The alarm was speedily given and the firemen hastened to the spot, and soon wished the gain admittance, we must adjourn immediate. were informed that the Hall was surrounded, and if we wished to gain admittance, we must adjourn immediately. We knelt and sought the sure refuge in time of trouble, and surely the sweet calmness which took possession of our souls was an answer to our united prayers. Together we passed through the crowd of 'gentlemen of property and standing,' and took our seats in the Hall. During the two hours in which we were in session.

the voices of the women were partially drowned in the loud shouts and curses of those who were watching for our adjournment. Every woman, however, and these were about five hundred present, sai calmly, and it was about 9 o'clock last evening, while attempting to force an entrance into the Cherry-st. school house.

We believe that the excitement has now subsided, and trust that the peace of the city will not be farther disturbed.

The following notice from the Inquirer of the riots.

To prevent misrepresentation, the Executive Committee of the Temperance Hall will state that they have given no authority, either directly or indirectly, for the use of the saloon for any quested us to disperse. In the course of an hour, we were able to return to our homes. I have not heard what the mob did afterwards, but it is certain that the what the most did did wards, but its certain that the hall is in ashes, and all the papers in the Anti-Slavery office burned, or scattered. This morning the business committee are to have another meeting, and we shall then determine what to do. The Lord is on our side, and we are not afraid. The colored people have be-

haved nobly. Ever your affectionate daughter.

The following is the special charge by Judge Todd to the Grand Jury delivered on Friday, in which he refers to the disgraceful outrages Gentlemen of the Grand Jury -

A transaction has taken place in our city, that has not only degraded and lowered, but has given conclusive demonstration that the laws, unless vindicated, are no longer adequate to the protection of the citizen. Our property, our reputation, our liberties and our lives are no longer secure.

property, our reputation, our liberties and our lives are no longer secure.

We are, it would seem, at the mercy of a mob. That city, which has been the pride of my heart—that country, which on account of its institutions and laws, I have almost idolized, have, by the doings of the last twenty-four hours, had their fair fame tarnished. Our institutions and our laws have been trampled on and contemned. We, even in the temple of Justice, are mere tenants by sufferance. The worst feature is that there are not wanting men, apprecially respectable, who de-

lest you to go and view the premises, and make such presentment as in your opinion the situation of the walls and the safety of the citizens will require.

The city of Brotherly Love has been kept in a pretty considerable ferment for two or three even the slightest, of the conduct of the Abolitionists, in a time of excitement against them, We have to record another of those atrocities is interpreted into a direct encouragement of the hich spring from the disposition prevailing mob. For ourselves, we disapprove both of the nong a part of the community to set itself up mob and the causes of it. We do not say we as a licenser of speech, to prescribe what topics thall be discussed in public, and enforce its desions by threats and violence. On Wednes- violation of the decencies and proprieties of life. cture on the subject of abolition, at the 'Penn- ought to hide their heads with shame. Really, alt. On the day following, the mob again as-board; and when women, (O that the Apostle Paul would come among us,) with more brass We give below several extracts from the than men can readily command, are seen hold-Philadelphia papers, from which it will appear that the Mayor and the civil authorities, on whom it was incumbent to prevent the commis-vention!!—Jour. of Commerce.

The Terrible Riot in Philadelphia describes ed dastardly and pusillanimous to the last de- a heart-sickening violation of taw, for which the gree, or else treacherous to the public peace, perpetrators deserve severe punishment—no and faithless to their duty and their oaths. A conduct on the part of the indiscreet and fauntiproper display of firmness, and suitable prepar-ations for protecting those who were assailed in their legal and constitution rights, might have be held up to execution, and made to suffer a preserved order, and prevented the outrages and just penalty for his offence-yet we have not crimes which have disgraced their city. The language to express our disgust at the course Mayor, however, appears to have contented of the abolitionists, who are trying to gain celat himself with enjoining the abolitionists to fore-go their appointed meeting on Thursday even-ing, after which he allowed the mob to work its fers. The headstrong Garrison is a worse own will unrestrained. We shudder in tracing slave to his morbid ambition, than any negro in the consequences which must have flowed from Louisiana is to the will of his master. He hathe brutalized state of feeling evinced by the rangued the meeting in the Hall in the day late outrage, had the meeting taken place. Itime, and with regret we add, a Mrs. Maria W. That assembly of defenceless females—persons Chapman, of Boston, was also among the speak-belonging to that sex which the customs of all ers. If it be true, as stated, that after the adcivilized countries protect from insult and offence dresses in the Hall by the men and women,

parties of them intermingled with the black and promenaded the streets, we are not a ished at the excitement produced in the mind at this unbecoming defiance of the on of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Philade phia. - Boston Morning Post,

The Philadelphia papers contain according the destruction by fire, in that city, on We day evening last, of a large and costly by recently erected by the abolitionists, and Pennsylvania Hall.' It appears the on of abolitionists from several of the N and Middle States, and composed of men women of all colors, had assembled in Phil phia, for the purpose, among other things dedicating the new Hall.

For a day or two previous to the conflact on, the members of the convention, women, paraded the city with estentation, iting the spectacle of blacks and whitesand women—perambulating arm in arm, ale the most public streets. This created great itement and ill-will on the part of the popular and had the effect to stimulate the mol

Whatever may be the public senti gard to the institution of slavery, and b much it may be opposed to mobs and iolence of any sort, the conduct of the of the convention appears to meet the disapprobation of intelligent men. The sort of propriety in women wand from State to State, preaching up Their duties are circumscribed by circle, and they appear to the best a home, or under the protection of the fathers or guardians, when abroad still less of decency and modesty in men perambulating public streets, cheek jowl, with blacks, or in addressing por nectings anywhere. Even under suc stances, however, we would discour mobs, and all sorts of violence, preferring eave the offenders against propriety, to the ification of their own vicious tastes and prosities. Nevertheless, inasmuch as known, that such exhibitions are calcu rouse the angry passions of the mob, those thus attempt to browbeat public opinion of be discountenanced, as violators of the peace. The misguided and rash people go about the country on missions of ire not the most suitable characters to lead public opinion to any beneficial conclusion. Their operations tend to rivet, more firmly, if bonds of slavery, and to defer emancipation more remote period. Meantime, every frien to good order will deprecate the resort to ence, which has caused the destruction of the Hall .- Boston Centinel and Gazette

From the Centinel and Gazett

It is perfectly evident to every considers nind, that the interference of the abolition on the slavery question, has been a curse to the slaves-it has been an injury to their cause which half a century to come cannot repair, and the blacks are beginning to entertain the opinion; the moral sense of the commu opposed to these fanatics, and it is should cease to excite these bursts of the way will. Instead of levying contributions on ig rant but well meaning people, for the support a lazy set of tract publishers, anti-slavery all nacs, and canting missionaries, let them at a show their honesty, by handing over their w ey to aid the Colonization Society-who has done more to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to aid them in the means of fir emancipation, than all the anti-slavery so n the world. We condemn all mobs-the pul lic should frown upon every thing of the kind and aid the authorities to support them-but le the public indignation full upon all those wh are the sole cause of all the riots, burnings and murders, which have thus far disgraced the country.

We cannot, on reading the accounts, see that the course of the Abolitionists could result in any thing else. If people insist upon outraging all decency and the proper courtesies of life they cannot expect any thing else than to create riot. - Boston Courier.

The Mayor of Philadelphia, during the late iot, fell into the same mistaken policy which has characterized nearly all his cotemporar in like cases. He first tampered with the mo by requiring the occupants of the Hall to in a mob, until there is a want of courag hibited by those who endeavor to suppre Had the Mayor gathered round him twenty olute men-and in so large a city as Phila phia, we should suppose that number of pe might be found willing to maintain the ma of the law-and sent good 'leaden mes among the rabble upon their first refusal to perse, they would have scattered like fright rats from a sinking ship. In this way the me at Providence was dispersed, and we hear n more of lawless gatherings in that place

It is a glorious reflection, however, that city and county of Philadelphia are obliged law to repay all the damages occasioned by destruction of the building. Let the proprie rebuild it over again as often as the sovel mob burn it down, and if for no better moti than to get rid of heavy taxes, the citizens will rally at last in defence of the right.-Boston

The Philad lphia Riot .- We have copied all the details concerning this shameful affair, furnished by the Philadelphia papers. This outrage, like all others of its class, deserved strongest reprobation, without any whatever to the nonsensical, and we believe fabilous stories, that are told by way of apolo We have been surprised and shocked at the general tone of the newspaper press, as well it other indications of the public opinion, on t subject. Since the elevation of General Jack son to the Presidency, and the Reign of Terro Proscription and Club and Pistol Law, introdu by his precept and example, the moral sense the country has been tending downward readlong pace. Obedience to law, and the preservation of order, have lost their form high place in the scale of civic virtues, and a ounts of violence and outrage are with daily increasing toleration. - Salem Gaz.

Riot and Arson. We regret very much learn by the Philadelphia papers, that mob land as got the ascendency in that fair city—and that a most disgraceful outrage has been com ed, in defiance of all opposition from the pub authorities. An elegant and expensive building erected for the discussion of subjects, not of elegant and expensive building erected for the discussion of subjects, not of elegant and expensive building erected for the elegant erected erected for the elegant erected erected for the elegant erected for the elegant erected e amoral nature, has been destroyed. Another deep, and we fear indelit e stain, has thus been cast upon the character of our countrymen. Mercantile Journal.

18th of Fifth mo., half past 7 o'clock. Pentilvania Hall is in ashes! The beautiful tenle consecrated to liberty, has been offered a noking sacrifice to the demon of slavery. the heart of this city a flame has gone beaven. It will be seen from Maine to Georgia. In its red and lurid light, men will se more clearly than ever the black abomin of the fiend at whose instigation it was We have no time for comment. Let the prrent deed speak for itself. Let all men by what a frail tenure they hold properly and life in a land overshadowed by the curse of slavery .- Pennsylvania Freeman.

OUTBREAKS THE CITY OFFICE OF By the stes

gers from P ast evening. the whites, at On openin morning, how ry is untrue. tion was Saturday, wh in the evenin the fire depart the city on & ed) was the meeting was and carried. an adjourned the evening. er with a lar tendance, and

per spirit for It was whi tions describe exhibited. The follow States Gazet While the on in Indep shouting in host of pers front of a ho This com sands, and co went down Sixth above we understa

excite the otl At length and it seeme begun-whe sprang into t for aid. At once th tened in the willing to ac cute the misc the person w vere una The mob o borhood for s believe, any appeared to 1 nent persons The police

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apparent idea ombled and tack the print The mayor building. T passing along While the office, the ma as citizens, their own preendangered, illegal action seemed disp proceeding t

enth street a Thither th and the ma force procee The report w the whites, a We could the case, but house-and The mayo the time of t

Order was

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a high const nerous poin senger, to co attack, and Recorder wa ing the police Sheriff W one point to assistants, st It is stated Small street. blacks, out o making an a drove away

Yesterday vided for the but during t Asylum in ' he knows the in the riot.
The follo delphia Inq While th large body

street, cheer pendence S They pro persons, in arriving in f crowd comm windows, ar or several r truly alarmi er, Samuel 1 present. T ront of the citizens to

and preserv ed to by the the cry bec support the checked the Rush addres He called

im in mai peace, and perty. Mr. trate but a fe oath to his co

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RELAKS IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF Y-ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON THE WEIGE OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER

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Office of the N. Y. Commercial, Monday, 3 P. M. Be the steam boat mail and rail road pass n Philadelphia, a painful report has the city, that the riots were renewed ning, and that the blacks had fired upon es, as they had a right to do, if first as-

enior the Philadelphia papers of this however, we are satisfied that the sto-Still, it is true that a riotous diss maintained during the whole of which broke out into actual violence

phorized call for a public meeting of partment having been posted through Saturday morning, a large meeting k in the afternoon, (the hour appoint the consequence. But, because the eas unauthorized, an adjournment to eight in the evening, was proposed In conformity with this resolution, I meeting took place at So'clock in Several thousand firemen, togethlarge number of citizens, were in atand their proceedings evinced a profor the preservation of the prace. s while this meeting was yet engaged eliberations, that the riotous manifestaerited in the subjoined extracts were

following account is from the United

the business of the meeting was going arendonce square, there was a loud Sixh street; and immediately a persons were seen coming down that a rapid rate, occasionally shouting in

dentinually receiving augmentations, ava to the African meeting-house, in Lambard street, and a few persons, stand, commenced shouting, as if to At length some few brickbats were thrown-

seemed as if the work of mischief was -when suddenly Mr. Recorder Rush must he front of the mob, seized one or actually engaged in the mischief, and called At once the pelting ceased, and we here has-

in the midst of the mob, but found no one The to acknowledge that he wished to prose-Whether Mr. Rush secured son whom he seized we do not know, as e were unable to get sight of him.

The mob continued to hang round the neigh-

ood for some time, but did not attempt, we Mere, any farther mischief. In this mob it peared to us that large lads were the promi-The police was mustered in Sixth street, but

eir exertions were not required. Early on Saturday evening, the corners of the eets in the vicinity of Dock and Second streets. occupied by groups of persons, evidently ng some movement, though without any ent iden whence it would proceed; but in se of an hour or two, crowds had ased, and there appeared a disposition to at-

office of the Ledger. ayor and a party of police were in the The sheriff had a party in or near age; and mounted patrols were seen along the streets.

While the crowd were passing toward the the mayor came out and addressed them, own property might some day be similarly ed, if they encouraged such a mode of local action.

After some reply and rejoinder, the crowd ned disposed to hold their ground, without occeding to violence; when, at a late hour, came a mounted messenger to give notice it there was an outbreaking in Sixth or Sev-

h street and Lombard st. Thither the crowd in Dock street hastened, the mayor with a part of his disposable e proceeded, in compliance with the call. ort was, that the blacks had risen upon

whites, and were beating them. We could not learn whether this had been ase, but it is certain that a pistol was fired, at as it was believed, from the window of a use-and great consternation was manifested. The mayor is of opinion that the pistol was

time of the discharge, he could not tell. Order was again restored. It may be proper to state that the mayor had high constable and several police men at nurous points in the city, with a mounted mesaget, to convey to other stations any news of tack, and to summon aid if required. The corder was engaged with the mayor in direct-

Sheriff Watmough was also out, riding from ne point to another, and having deputies, with sants, stationed in different places.

is stated to us that a crowd assembled in al street, a place chiefly occupied by poor ics out of the limits of the city, and were as an attack, when the blacks rallied, and away their assailants. The sheriff at

at time arrived and restored quiet. Yesterday the Mayor had police officers proled for the several colored places of worshipring the day all was quiet.

reference to the mob that attacked the ylum in Thirteenth street on Friday night, man McMichael tells us, that though he wed long in Spring Garden, and believes nows the face of nearly every person in it, did not know one of the persons engaged

The following particulars are from the Phila-

While the above meeting was in progress, a cheering loudly as they passed down In-

by proceeded toward the church for colored in Sixth above Lombard street. On g in front of that building, a portion of the ommenced throwing large stones at the ws and the crashing of glass continued eral minutes without intermission.

d, at this moment, the affair presented a harming character. Fortunately, howevquel Rush, Esq. recorder of the city, was This gentleman walked toward the be church, and called upon all good s to support him in maintaining order,

call was instantly and nobly respondthose who were standing round, and became general of support the law—the law! This firm conduct evidently the progress of the assault; and Mr. ressed the concourse around an in able, ic and emphatic manner.

alled upon his fellow citizens to support maintaining the law, in preserving the reventing the destruction of proper-Mr. R. said that he had been a magista few days; but he had taken a solemn his country, and that oath he was resolved inviolate, even at the bazard of his life. assured those whom he was addressing, was unaccompanied either by constable -but the citizens were his police, on be depended, and he knew he would not

depend in vaia. le exhanted those who had been engaged in cking the church, not to allow undue excite-nt to infuriate them. He would only add, that if they destroyed that property with stones,

n the neighborhood until a late hour of the As to the public halls, if you want to 'jump Jim Crow', night, the larger portion of them, if not, indeed, or work mischief to morality, or plead in favor of slather whole number, being citizens disposed to very as a divine institution, or advocate the expatria-

bard streets. It appears that a white man, man, no amount of compensation, can open one of while passing quietly along, was knocked down them, that the sublimest enterprise of the age may be vest corner of the two streets.

en running in all directions.

vas also terminated without farther violence. Thus closed the events of the night-quiet ot having been fully restored until after mid-

BOSTON.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1838.

PREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN PHILADEL. PHIA! RIOT AND ARSON!

The city of brotherly love' has now become the city f enmity—cowardly, active, ferocious enmity, toward not quite complete on our arrival. The painter was be advocates of inalienable human rights, and all is republican and christian land!

is republican and christian land:

We proceed to give some particulars of the awful we examined it thoroughly, with pleasure and admiraenes which have transpired in that fallen city within tion. The basement story was sub-divided into a vari

of many dear friends in that city, in order to be present number of the stockholders being women. the noun of the nineteenth century. Dire outrages with enthusiastic approbation. austering of Physical Force, with its magazine of triumphant defence of the equality of the whole hu hadow of Faneuil Hall-the most eloquent among less it can be proved that the slaves are not men nde, immortalized as 'gentlemen of property and system.

fore, that these appearances shall prove deceitful! that in the names of 'Virtue, Liberty, and Independence. his repose is merely the stagnation of moral life! that, A baptism of fire, it seems, awaited it! under its cover, the murderous spirit of caste, all-grasping selfishness, and every evil passion, are latent, coilmost marvellous and disgraceful developments will speak to-day; but our columns are crowded with infor-

they must do so over his dead body—for he would at every peril stand there until the tu-bulled the styled 'houses of God'. It is, therefore, a religious mult had subsided. He was sure, however, that he should not all classes of men, for every variety of purpose. It is, have to appeal to their good sense, and love of too, a FREE Discussion city! But, no. Those houses order and their country, in vain. Mr. Rush was of God are but houses of men, built by contract as conoudly cheered.

He concluded by exhorting all present to naintain order, to endeavor to forget the excitewhich the man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, nent which had existed-in short, to forget and sits in a good place, and the poor man in vile raiment stands on the confines of gentility, and the black man was sure that those who had heard him is thrust into a pen, like a dangerous beast—all devout ould retire peaceably to their homes, and that worshippers of the God who is no respecter of persons no disturbance of the peace or of good order would that night throw a discredit upon the city. and barred against those who call for the abrogation of Several hundred persons, however, continued caste, and the elevation of down-trodden humanity. protect property and preserve order. Not a tion of the 'negroes' to Africa, you may have your stone was thrown in that vicinity, so far as our choice of them. But if your object be, the universal observation extended, throughout the evening. emancipation of your race from chains and servitude, About 11 o'clock, a new scene of excitement presume not to think of occupying the meanest of coursed in the neighborhood of Sixth and Lom- them all! No fear of God, no regard for suffering

by several colored men who stood at the north advocated therein. Is not the city quiet as a sleeping est corner of the two streets.

The assailed raised the cry of murder, regainterrible as 'agitation'? What hydra more repacious than free discussion? What though human beings, her, gave the alarm, and soon succeeded in colecting force enough to turn upon the assailants. constantly seized by legal, keen-scented bloodhounds Stones flew, and the parties were for an instant (within sight of that famous old hall from which some en running in all directions.

Sixty years ago went forth that yet more famous Dec The facts of the case, greatly exaggerated, laration of man's inalicnable right to liberty,) thrust in to doubt, were soon passed from mouth to to prison, loaded with chains, and hurried into slavery mouth, and in less than fifteen minutes, several hundred persons with a strong police force, were on the ground, Col. Watmough, the high heriff, being at the head of the party.

No sooner had this officer arrived in front of the world enough to suffice till the crack of doom? alley entrance, than a pistol or musket was Did they not, like the Catholic saints, have a large fired, apparently at him, as we believed, from stock of merit, above their own wants, which they be-No person was injured, but the cir- queathed as a legacy to their followers? Do not modsumstance created, for a few minutes, immense ern Friends still cherish a grammatical regard for the citement

Col. W. however, remained and marshalled thou? Are they not punctilious in dress, with all me is force; and after about an hour, this affair chanical accuracy and independent imitation? Being well-regulated in their own Society, why should the trouble themselves about the sins of other people

night. It is to be hoped that this was the final termination of these unhappy proceedings.

There being, then, no hall or meeting house profane enough to admit of free discussion, in all that city, it enough to admit of free discussion, in all that city, it was determined, on the part of some choice spirits, (a majority of them mechanics and working-men,) to erect a building, sacred to Liberty and the freedom of speech Bravely they went to work-industriously did they toil -liberal were their contributions. At length, the finishing stroke was given-and a noble superstructure, majestic in its simplicity, challenged the admiration of the world as the grandest monument of moral enterprise to be found on the American continent. It was ose complexions are incompatible with freedom in time-piece into operation, and the gas-regulator arranging his pipes. Accompanied by one of its managers

'Let every tub stand on its own bottom.'

he last ten days, and which will bring down upon it ety of apartments, chiefly intended for stores-one behe retributive justice of Heaven. Henceforth, Phila ing reserved as a convenient lecture room, and another elphia is to be ranked with Boston, and New York, as an anti-slavery depository. It was estimated that nd Utica, and Alton, as the enemy of liberty, the the larger hall would seat more than two thousand perorner of the poor and needy, the contemner of law, sons, there being three spacious galleries. The furniand the assassin of bleeding humanity. They have ture was selected and arranged with much taste. Over since humbled themselves-will she continue incorrigi- the platform was printed in gilt capitals the motto of Pennsylvania, 'VIRTUE, LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE Having witnessed the anniversaries at New York, The total cost of the building was about \$40,000, diviwe proceeded to Philadelphia, agreeably to the request ded into two thousand shares of twenty dollars each-a

t the dedication of a new and spacious edifice which On Monday forenoon, the 14th inst. the hall was had just been completed in North Sixth-street, between crowded by a most orderly and intelligent audience, to Cherry and Race, in support of Free Discussion, Liber. witness the ceremony of dedication. The orator selecty, Virtue, and Independence. Almost three years had ed for the occasion was David Paul Brown, a popular conspired since our last visit, in company with the member of the bar in Philadelphia, distinguished for his tout-hearted and eloquent George Thompson, whose literary attainments and rhetorical powers. For many pice is now stirring all England with its trumpet tones years, he has given much of his time, and all his legal gainst the last remnant of British slavery, the cruel ability, 'without money and without price,' to succor pprenticeship. What eventful years had these been-persons arrested as fugitive slaves, and to deliver 'him nd how crowded with lawless violence, with persecu- that was spoiled, out of the hand of the oppressor'ion for righteousness' sake, with universal insanity, nobly refusing to receive any compensation. But his with frightful conflict and glorious victory! The land humanity is local, not universal. Before he commencad been daily shaken with an earthquake, till all that ed his address, letters were read from Francis James ras mortal-perishable-doomed to an utter overthrow, and Thaddeus Stevens, of the Pennsylvania legislature, and felt its foundation of 'hay, wood and stubble' giving Theodore D. Weld, Garrit Smith, John Quincy Adams, ray-to the wild consternation and lively horror of and N. S. S. Beman, all expressive of regret that their Priests in unsanctified canonicals, of Doctors of Divinity authors could not be present to assist in the dedicatory no longer oracular, of Politicians seeking the 'one thing services, and every one of them worthy of that sublime needful, of Tyrants merciless as starved hyenas occasion : that of Mr. Adams was faithful and forcible prowling for the dead! Terrible things had been seen in the highest degree, and elicited great applause. On more hideous, because revealed in such clear light, rising to address the assembly, Mr. Brown was received His oration was a had been committed against Law, upon Truth and In- splendid performance, impressively delivered, but marocence, by a tribunal more infuriate and less merciful red and crippled by a glaring violation of its own printhan the Inquisition. Such grapplings of Truth with ciples. The larger portion of it was full of invincible Error-such conflicts of Liberty with Slavery-such truth, withering satire, and godlike philanthropy-a brickbats and rotten eggs, and missiles indescribable, race, and man's inalienable rights. He showed that nd staggering rank-and-file, to overcome Ethereal slavery is incompatible with the dictates of humanity, Light-the world had scarcely ever seen. Most un- the claims of justice, and the permanence of republicar qual struggle, yet rampant and fearful! Almost institutions-ridiculed and refuted the charge, that aboithin sight of Plymouth Rock, upon which the Pilgrims litionists are fanatics and incendiaries-declared that irst planted their weary feet-on the soil of Massachu- there can be no slaves without there being despotsetts, sprinkled with heroic blood-at the very base of that the Declaration of Independence settles the controinker Hill-in the city of Boston, and under the versy as to the right of every man to enjoy liberty, unnen, the most intrepid of reformers, the man of circular it could not be moral treason to aim at the suppression hilanthropy, without division, section or boundary in of immorality—that slaveholders are trampling upon s outgoings, filling the globe as doth a vital atmos-here—the Benefactor of Europe, Africa and America—dissolution of the Union should no longer be submitted ad been hunted for his life as is a partridge upon the to-that in the sack of the South are found the silver countains, like the worst of felons, the most hideous of cup, the thirty pieces of silver, the price of blood-that onsters! So he shook off the dust of his feet as a the sentiment of McDuffie, that 'slavery is the corner stimony against the murderous spirit of the land, and stone of our republican edifice,' is deserving of a halter eturned to prosecute his godlike work in his own or a madbouse—and that the friends of emancipation ountry. We, too, had been somewhat exposed to peril seek a peaceful overthrow of slavery, leaving violence had suffered violence at the hands of a frantic multi-

tanding'-has been thrust into prison, not for crime, The scheme of African colonization he said had fearout, in sober truth, as a friendly device to save us from fully failed, and the execuations of suffering thousands struction! But we may not dwell upon these things. are resting upon it. He compared it to the fiddling of Those three years which had elapsed, and to which al- Nero while Rome was burning. Practically, colonizausion has been made, are not to be chronicled in a tion is death. The attempt is making to found a repubhasty editorial paragraph. We leave them to the his- lie upon a yawning sepulchre. He would not call the we arrived in the city of Penn on the 14th inst. them defend themselves, if they can, against the charge What sobriety of behaviour, what an air of tranquillity, of insanity or impicty. He culogized the conduct of that order and regularity, on the part of its inhabi- England, in giving freedom to her slaves. England ants! All is square-built, judicious, prudent, compla-cent, comfortable. The very animals in the streets her vices, but will not imitate her virtues. She has read along the pavements deliberately—for even ani- made an atonement—where is our own? England, it mal excitement is deemed pernicious 'agitation,' though is said, entailed the curse of slavery upon us—but she God designs it for good. Those broad, cleanly, far- could not compel us to submit to taxation without repeaching streets, extending undeviatingly from the resentation! He related several anecdotes respecting Delaware to the Schuylkill,—those stately, beautiful persons of color, and paid an eloquent tribute to the blocks of buildings, with marble door-steps, and mar- memory of the lamented Thomas Shipley, the friend of ble froms, and marble porticoes, (peradventure some the colored race. He said he would rather be one of of their occupants have marble hearts, polished like a the late Reform Convention, who voted against dismirror, but cold and stone-like,)-those ornamental franchising the colored citizens of that State, than one squares, the joint achievements of Nature and Art, of the Spartan band at Thermopylæ. They will be where the dead spires of grass are springing into life the resurrection call of Spring, and buds and blos-wielded a glittering, two-edged sword, and every blow oms are covering the nakedness of parental branches was fatal to Slavery and Colonization. But, suddenly, with more than filial dutifulness—how all these serve he turned the blade upon the goddess of Liberty, and to make Philadelphia the queen of American cities' stabled her to the heart. In other words, he endorsed The population is immense—but how methodical in all some of the worst heresies of the old school of gradualovements! They walk, they run, they turn ism, and talked as incoherently as does one smitten round, they advance, they retreat, by rule—right and with insanity. 'O what a fall was there!' Up to that moment, he had secured the smiles and the reiterated the repose of the city. Necessity alone tolerates the applaudits of the audience; but a visible change was fire-enkindling cries of the dealers in charcoal, and the observable in almost every countenance as he proceedsciverous propensities engendered by the screams of ed-and at the conclusion of his address, they felt as it ish-women. All else is 'quietude.' Impossible, there- that hall needed a new dedication, and another baptism

d up like snakes, torpid for want of heat! Nous ver- on Wednesday evening, and the destruction of the Hall ons. It may be, before a week shall have gone by, on Thursday evening, our limits will not permit us to have been made, and riot and arson become prevalent mation on this subject, extracted from the newspapers. throughout the city! May Heaven foresend! We shall attempt a description next week.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1838, 2 o'clock P. M. PHILADELPHIA UNDER THE DOMINION OF A COLONIZATION AND PRO-SLAVERY MOB. MY DEAR BROTHER:

Mob law is still triumphant in Philadelphia. You with the scenes of last night. A Hall erected for free discussion, and dedicated, professedly, to virtue, liberty and independence, laid in ashes—hardly an effort being made by the Mayor and city authorities to prevent. No proclamations made; no placards put up, warning and entreating the citizens to stay at home—though the mob began to assemble in the morning, openly laying their plans, and uttering aloud their threats to destroy the building. All I can learn of the efforts of the Mayor is, that he made a speech to the mob plast before the Hall was broken open and fired, Mob law is still triumphant in Philadelphia. You mob just before the Hall was broken open and fired, As Christian freemen only, gathering here, for which they cheered him, as report says. All law, human and divine, all authority and government, of God er man, were prostrate during the night.

I went down to the scene of desolution this morning.

Livent down to the scene of desolution this morning.

I went down to the scene of desolation this morning. usands were there exulting in the destruction of the O! loftier Halls, 'neath brighter skies than these Hall, and openly beasting of the share they had in the Pillar and shrine—and life-like statues seen,

among these ferocious men, which I have heard from Elliot Cresson, R. R. Gurley, Wilbur Fisk, and other agents and advocates of that essence of all abominations. And fetters clanked beneath the silver dome ons. This city, too, is full of men-stealers, women. Of the proud Pantheon of imperious Rome. obbers, and kidnappers from the south. I saw them n the mob yesterday, urging them on—I saw them by the mob to-day, glorying in the deed—openly ustifying the spirit of murder and destruction which with the mob to-day in the deed—openly ustifying the spirit of murder and destruction which hey had exhibited, and openly declaring that if another No tear of pity rusted on his chain! was erected, that should be burnt. Thus do southern bobbers and men-stealers abuse the kindness and hospitality of the north. They are welcomed to our cities A free arena for the strife of mind, and towns, and to repay us, they kidnap our citizens, bur wives, brothers and sisters and children, excite mobs, lead them on to violence and murder, burn our Thoughts shall find utterance, such as never yet

IR of Va., a SLAVEHOLDER—a MAN-STEALER—was the No pride of caste a brother's rights assailmoderator!! A large portion of that Assembly, supposed to embody the talents, learning and piety of the Presbyterian Church, are said to be slaveholding kidnappers! Can there be a more detestable, a more infamous, and more diabolical character on earth, than a professedly man-stealing minister? A preaching robber? A reverend kidnapper? A Doctor of Divinity where the high trust is fixed on Truth alone, and worldly pomp, and might, Yield to the presence of the True and Right. robber? Not one—unless it be their northern apologists. How did these reverend kidnappers feel, when they saw the triumphs of slavery and colonization? But short will be their triumph. The mob that they countenanced by their silence, will, by the power of Him who overrules evil for good, seal the death of the Gather in page a ground the home of Pays.

ence in God, and readiness to die for the truth, loving Where Lay's bold message to the proud was borne; and forgiving their persecutors. But to shrink from the combat in such an hour as this! To abandon the Fitting it is that here, where Freedom first ground when the Lord brought by the force and world. ground when the Lord brought brute force and moral

Spread her white pinions to our western blast,
power into such a field! I was, and am grieved. I

And her free tresses to our sunshine cast, don't know but I have a stronger sympathy with physical daring, than with moral cowardice. My soul scorns
One Hall should rise redeemed from Slave One Temple sacred to the Rights of Man! nem both, as equally contrary to the high and holy O! if the spirits of the parted come,

courage of our Lord.

This is but a small outbreak, compared to the scenes that are before us, unless the spirit of repentance should be poured out upon us. Philadelphia is the citadel of slavery in the north. It is the southern kidnapper's hunting ground. He will not give it up till he has tasted blood. But if blood must flow, it is my heart's desire and prayer to God, that it may not be the blood.

O! if the spirits of the parted come, Visiting angels, to their olden home—
If the dead fathers of the land look forth From their tasted blood. But if blood must flow, it is my heart's The sorrowing exiles from their Father Land, desire and prayer to God, that it may not be the blood Leaving their homes in Krieshiem's bowers of vine of the poor, deluded man-stealer; and may the God of And the blue beauty of their glorious Rhine, the oppressed save our dear oppressed brethren and sisters from the southern dagger and Bowie knife. I had rather see the blood of my family, and my own blood flow, than that of my oppressed brethren and sisters.

These, our noble friends and fellow citizens, have sufficiently and with their blessing our rejoicings crown?

and humanity outraged; but that Philadelphia is mov- And when that Truth its perfect work hath done, ed, upheaved from its deep foundations of slavery and oppression. Yes, Philadelphia, the beautiful, the noble city of Penn, over which had settled an awful stupor, except among a portion of Friends, on the subject of The silver trump of Jubilee in heaven;

plead the cause of peace and universal liberty. The abolition men held a meeting in front of the smoking ruins this morning, and adjourned sine die. This will The work of Freedom which his fathers wrong

THE KING OF MOBOCRATS.

The character of John Swift, Mayor of Philadelphia, nd his posse, have earned for themselves an infamous notoriety. John Swift, in his conduct for two past days and nights, as Mayor of this city, has shown himnext week, in the Marlboro' Chapel, in this city. It self worthy to stand by that man who acted as Mayor will meet, according to notice, on Wednesday, at 8 f Boston in '35. When about to break down the door o'clock, A. M. in the vestry of the Chapel, for the pur am I that the poor, pitiful moral coward had not brute, at 3 o'clock, there will be a public meeting of the conwolfish courage to call out the military. Rather would vention in the Chapel, for the offering of resolutions, lets poured upon these poor deluded men, and their souls el. And on Friday, the Convention will hold its meetowardly King of Mobocrats.

The following thrilling Poem was read at one of the dedicatory meetings by CHARLES C. BURLEION. ADDRESS. Read at the opening of Pennsylvania Hall.

WRITTEN BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Hall, and openly boasting of the share they had in the work. The city, up to this moment, (2 P. M.) seems to be under the control of the mob. Thank Heaven, their wrath has been as yet restrained from our oppressed citizens.

The cause of this ruflian outrage, is deep rooted hatred to our oppressed brethren—fostered and chet shed and increased by that system of concentrated malignity, fraud, injustice and oppression—THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND ITS AUXILIARIES. This ferocious mob and burning of that Hall, are to be attributed to the American and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies. They have done what they could to excite hatred in our hearts towards our brethren. The same slang, and low, vulgar abuse, is bandied about among these ferocious men, which I have heard from

mobs, lead them on to violence and murder, burn our public buildings, and lay our houses in ashes. And these ruffian slaveholders, our northern churches and ministers are determined to hail as good christians!!

But a short distance from the place where a mob of more than 10,000 assembled to fire the city and murder our citizens, excited and led on by slaveholders and colonizationists, was convened the old school General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Wm. S. Plum.

Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Wm. S. Plum.

As of Va., a slaveholder—a man-stealer—was the

monster in this city.

But where are the peace men of Philadelphia? The great body of them quail before the storm. There are many glorious exceptions. I honor their noble confi-

These, our noble friends and fellow citizens, have suffered enough by us. May the Lord forgive us—may they forgive us. As to our malignant opponents—I be barred against the pleaders for the poor—lad rather see your blood, dearly as I love you, mingle with mine, and with all our dear brethren abolitionists, than to have one drop of theirs shed by us.

Thanks to God; not that the spirit of the bottomless pit, the spirit of colonization and slavery, pervades this city; not that it bursts forth like a volcano in the present mob; not that the beautiful Hall was burnt, justice and humanity outraged; but that Philadelphia is mov-

except among a portion of Friends, on the subject of slavery, is now fearfully convulsed. Heaven knows the end. But be assured, the spirit of colonization has received a deep wound, and its final doom is hastening on.

The women have done nobly to-day. They have held their Convention to finish their business, in the midst of the fearful agitation. Their moral daring and heroism are beyond all praise. They are worthy to glead the cause of peace and universal liberty. The

prove a day of triumph to abolition. Slavery must die. This will God hath doomed its overthrow.

Farewell, my brother. The Lord protect you, and the onoresal for whom which his fathers wrought—Told of the trials of the present hour, Our weary strife with prejudice and power,—How the high errand quickened woman's soul, Farewell, my brother. The Lord protect you, and the oppressed for whom you plead, from the daggers of slaveholding assassins.

Yours,

5 o'clock, P. M. May 18, 1838.

THE KING OF MOBOCRATS.

How the high errand quickene wolling as with the living coal—How Freedom's martyrs kept their lofty faith, True and unwavering, unto bonds and death, The pencil's art shall sketch the ruined Hall, The Muses' garland crown its aged wall, And History's pen for after times record. Its consecration unto Freedom's Gon!

NEW-ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

ast night, the mob cheered each other on by mutual pose of organizing, and will continue in session until ries-the Mayor won't hurt us-the Mayor is our 11 o'clock, A. M. As the vestry cannot be occupied niend-the Mayor hates Abolition and Amalgamation on Wednesday morning, after 11 o'clock, it is impors bad as we do-the Mayor loves the Union, &c.' tant that every delegate, and every person who designs These cries burst from the mob immediately after the to become a member of the Convention, should be on Mayor's speech. The effect of his speech was rather the spot, precisely at 8 o'clock, that the Convention may on on than to disperse them. Most thankful proceed to business, at once. Wednesday afternoon, see that Hall, and every other Hall and Church and making addresses, &c. &c. At 9 o'clock, A. M. on ouse in this city destroyed, than to see a storm of bul- Thursday, there will be a similar meeting in the Chap-

n all their pollution ushered into the presence of a holy ings throughout the day in the Chapel. At all of these God. But I think John Swift has earned the title of the meetings, the assistance of distinguished friends of the abolition cause, from abroad, is expected. Alvan There is a deadly hostility in this city to the colored Stewart. Esq. of Utica, has engaged positively to be It now bursts out. That the Abolitionists present. Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro' will be preshave walked with their colored friends-that they eat ent, if his health permits; and also Beriah Green, Preswith them-sit with them, and associate with them, as ident of Oneida Institute. Messrs. Stanton and Birney, with others, is their great offence. The wrath of one or both, will of course be present. Some others Heaven will one day come down on the Colonization have been written to, and are expected. Let the friends churches and ministers of this city, for aiding to set of the cause come up, then, by scores and hundreds from every part of New-England. Never was it more The Abolitionists have appointed a Committee to repare an appeal to the world.

H. C. W. slave in New-England are neither few nor feeble. INSANITY. The man who set fire to his house, in order to destroy the rats that annoyed him, was a Solomon in wisdom, and a Socrates in philosophy, compared to those insane and lawless men who applied the torch to Pennsylvania Hall, with the delusive expectation of thereby consuming abolitionism.

should run, like electricity through every fibre of society in New-England; but how can it do so, if the conductors are not there to catch and carry it? Who, then, that can, will not come up to the Convention, at the expense even of some inconvenience and self-de-

One who 'ministers at the altar' in this citywith whose poetic genius both Europe and America are familiar-pours forth the emotions of his soul, in view of the fearful scenes at Philadelphia, in the following spirit-stirring verses.

[For the Liberator.] THE TOCSIN. Wake! children of the men who said, 'All are born free'!-Their spirits come Back to the places where they bled In Freedom's holy martyrdom, And find you sleeping on their graves, And hugging there your chains, -ye slaves! Ay-slaves of slaves! What, sleep ye yet, And dream of Freedom, while ye sleep Ay-dream, while Slavery's foot is set So firmly on your necks,-while deep The chain her quivering flesh endures Gnaws, like a cancer, into yours !-Hah! say ye that I've falsely spoken, Calling ye slaves ?-Then prove ye're not : Work a free press !-ve'll see it broken : Stand, to defend it !- ye'll be shot .-O yes! but people should not dare Print what 'the brotherhood' wont bear !-Then from your lips let words of grace,

Fall, while ye're pleading for a race Whose blood has flowed thro' chains for ages ;-And pray- Lord, let thy kingdom come! And see if ye're not stricken dumb. Yes, men of God! ye may not speak As, by the Word of God, ye're bidden ;-By the press'd lip,-the blanching cheek, Ye feel vourselves rebuked and chidden : And if ye're not cast out, ye fear it :-

Gleaned from the Holy Bible's pages

And why ?- 'The brethren' will not bear it. Since, then, through pulpit, or through press. To prove your freedom ye're not able, Go,-like the Sun of Righteonsness, By wise men honored,-to a stable Bend there to Liberty your knee! Say there that God made all men free! Even there .-- ere Freedom's vows ye've plighted, Ere of her form ye've caught a glimpse, Even there, are fires infernal lighted, And ye're driven out by Slavery's imps. Ah, well !—' so persecuted they

The prophets' of a former day !-Go, then, and build yourselves a hall, To prove ve are not slaves, but men! Write 'FREEDOM' on its towering wall! Baptize it in the name of PENN; And give it to Her holy cause, Beneath the Ægis of her laws :-

Within, let Freedom's anthem swell :-And, while your hearts begin to throb, And burn within you—Hark! the yell— The torch—the torrent of the Mos!— They're Slavery's troops that round you sweep, And leave your hall a smouldering heap!

At Slavery's beck, the prayers ye urge On your own servants, through the door Of your own senate,-that the scourge May gash your brother's back no more, Are trampled underneath their feet, While ye stand praying in the street!

At S'avery's beck, ye send your sons To hunt down Indian wives or maids, Doomed to the lash !- Yes, and their bones. Whitening mid swam ps and everglades, Where no friend goes to give them graves, Prove that ye are not Slavery's slaves!!

At Slavery's beck, the very hands Ye lift to heaven, to swear ye're free, Will break a truce, to seize the lands Of Seminole or Cherokee! Yes-tear a flag, that Tartar hordes Respect, and shield it with their swords!

Vengeance is thine. Almighty God! To pay it hath thy justice bound thee :-Even now. I see thee take thy rod :--Thy thunders, leashed and growling round thee-Slip them not yet, in mercy !- Deign Thy wrath yet longer to restrain !-

Or-let thy kingdom, Slavery, come ! Let Church, let State, receive thy chain! Let pulpit, press, and hall be dumb, The Muse her own indignant spirit Shall still speak out ;-and men shall hear it. Yes :- while, at Concord, there's a stone

That she can strike her fire from still: While there's a shaft at Lexington, Or half a one on Bunker's Hill, There shall she stand and strike her lyre. And Truth and Freedom shall stand by her. But should she thence by mobs be driven. For purer heights she'll plume her wing :-Spurning a land of slaves, to heaven

She'll soar .- where she can safely sing .-

God of our fathers, speed her thither!

God of the free,-let me go with her!

The atrocious comments of the mob-exciting ed. itors of the New-Vork Journal of Commerce, Commercial Advertiser, Boston Gazette, Boston Courier, and Morning Post, [see preceding page,] upon the riots in Philadelphia, would disgrace even fiends. Verily, those bloody-minded men have a fearful account to settle be tween God and their own polluted souls.

ONCE FOR ALL. The stories put forth by certain profligate and ruffian editors, about the 'ostentatious parading of whites and blacks, arm-in-arm, through Chesnut-street,' &c. &c. are purely fabulous, and coined for the basest of purposes. Nevertheless, he who would refuse to walk with a colored brother gives evidence that he is a murderer in his heart.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for Slaves, will be holden at Lyceum Hall, 39, Hanover street, on Monday evening next, at 1.2 past 7 o'clock. All who remember them that are in bonds as bound with them! are invited to attend. A meeting of more than ordinary interest is anticipated.

TO COLORED AMERICANS. TO COLORED AMERICANS.

Friends—The Philadelphia Association for the Moral and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being desirous of increasing the efforts necessary for carrying forward the moral and mental elevation of the people of color, will hold their Annual Council in Philadelphia, on the First Monday in June next. The Trustees, Wardens or Vestrymen, of the several colored congressions theorems, the Philadelphia, whose constituted and the property of the property of the constituted and the property of the pr wardens or vestrymen, of the several conductive agations throughout the Union, whose constituted appointment makes them the guardians of the morality of their people, are particularly requested to send delegates of their respective congregations to said Council. Associations formed auxiliary to the Phimdelphia Association, and the Literary, Charitable, and Beneficial Council or are requested to send delegates to the ensuing sociation, and the Literary, Charitable, and Mencical Societies, are requested to send delegates to the ensuing Council, any number not exceeding five. Female Societies who have male directors, are requested to send their directors as delegates. The education of the rising generation, who are to occupy the seats in society that are now occupied by ourselves, is an important consideration, as well as a duty which should never be lost sight of; for the establishing of liberal and correct principles by it in the minds of the young, would be leaving them a legacy calculated to increase the joys of social intercourse. of social intercourse By order of the Association.

Papers friendly to the above, are requested to copy May 10, 1838.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY Will hold its teath anniversary in Boston, on Tuesday, the 29th inst. in the Marlboro' Chapel. Public exercises at 3 o'clock, P. M., when an abstract of the annual Report will be read, and addresses made; after which there will be a meeting for the choice of officers, and other business.

GEO. C. BECK WITH,

Boston, May 19, 1838.

Will a man rob God? Yet ye My people, ye have robbed me This charge Jehovah brings; But still we say wherein have we, Offended Sovereign, robbed thee, In tithes and offerings !

Now Jesus who with God is one, Describes the wrong to others done,
As being done to Him; Then who can tell our guilt and sin, Who robbers have of millions been. Whom Jesus did redeem?

Our fathers, so their history says, First robbed the aborigines, And drove them from their land; And we to imitate our sires, Have quench'd their waning altar fires, With an unholy hand.

The sable sons that Afric bore, Were taken from their native shore, Confined like criminals! By hordes of men as merciless As is the hungry lioness, Or tribes of canibals.

Then brought to this unhappy coast, Where men of freedom make a boast, And heast their love for Zion ; And then at public auction reared. By men whose consciences are seared, As with a heated iron.

Robbed of rights which God had given, Like beasts of burden worked or driven, Till death shall set them free; Unless some few had sympathiz'd, And the infirm had coloniz'd To show their charity !

Thus have we done, are doing still. The measure of our sins to fill, By sinning more and more: Could angels weep, their tears would flow, our Judge those spirits know, Is standing at the door.

Yet in this dark and gloomy day, A light appears! one cheering ray, Auspicious to the slave! The efforts of the Church and State. Those bondmen to emancipate, May yet our country save

Then onward press, philanthropist, Though Congress frown and mobs resist, And victory will be yours-For He will your protector be Who set the sons of Jacob free. And drowned their pursuers.

We extract the following beautiful lines from The Reliquary,'-a volume of poems by BERNARD BAR-Ton, and his daughter Lucy. The young lady is no longer a Quakeress-she has exchanged the simplicity longer a venuseress—sue has exchanged the simplicity of her father's faith, for the gorgeous and formal splen-dor of Episcopacy; but the calm and benevolent im-press of her early education, is seen upon all her poetical offerings .- [ED. PENN. FREEMAN.

CLARKSON AT WADESMILL.

ning in sight of Wadesmill, in Hertfordshire, I sat down disconsolate on the turf by the road-side, and held down disconsulate on the turf by the road-side, and held my horse. Here a thought came into my mind, that, if the contents of the Essay* were true, it was time some person should see these calamities to their end. Agitated in this manner, I reached home. This was in the summer of 1755.—Clarkson's History of the Abolition, Vol. I. p. 210.

A Wanderer by the road-way side, Where leafy tall trees grow, Casting their branching shadows wide, Sits on the turf below

Though rich the landscape, hill and plain, Refore him there outspread, One hand holds fast his bridle-rein,

One props his thoughtful head. The flush of youth is on his brow, Its fire is in his eye; And yet the first is pensive now,

The latter nought can spy. Done proud ambition's fitful gleam. Light up his soul within.

Or fond affection's gentler dream Prompt him love's bliss to win These are forgotten, or unknown;

For o'er the Atlantic main, His ear has caught the captive's groan, Has heard his clanking chain

Nor loss from Afric's land afae Borne by the billowy waves, The hideous din of sordid war The shricks of kidnapped slaves.

The iron of that galling yoke, Has entered in his soul! How shall power's tyrant spell be broke,

Who, e'en on Albion's far-famed isle, Where Freedom gives her laws, Nobly forgetting self the while, Shall live but for her cause !

Who, the apostle of her creed, Shall journey to and fro. Her universal rights to plead, And slavery overthrow

' Thou art the man!' the prophet cried : The awe-struck monarch heard; And while his heart with anguish sighed, Compunction's depths were stirred

As clear, as vivid the appeal To freedom's champion given; And God himself hath set his seal-The message was from heaven!

Near half a century hath flown : That way-side wanderer now A venerable sage hath grown,

With years traced on his brow More bent in form, more dim of eve. More faltering in his pace; But time has stamped in dignity

More than it reft of grace. And joy is his, age cannot chill. emories it need not shun :

The lone enthusiast of Wadesmill His glorious goal hath won!

Not vainly has he watched the ark Wherein his hopes were shriped. Nor vainly fann'd fair freedom's spark In many a kindling mind.

. On the slave-trade, we presume

A PARODY.

Sots, whose health and wealth have fled. Sots, who groan on sleepless bed. With fiery thirst, distracted head, And horror-stricken brain

See, the clouds of ruin lower! Now's the day, and now's the hour, To break the fell destroyer's power, Oh! never taste again!

On the brink of ruin pause ! Join our noble Temperance cause,-Bind yourselves by wholesome laws; And never taste again.

By the most endearing ties ! By your famish'd children's cries! By your wives' heart-rending sighs ! We charge you to abstain :

Dash the poison'd cup aside! Now to sign our pledge decide : In Almighty strength confide-And never taste again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCH NIGHT.

was observed by many of the Methodists as a was observed by many of the Methodists as a was observed by many of the Methodists as a was observed by many of the Methodists as a was observed to Prussia, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy. They were first commenced in France, in expressed their joy in shouts of praise, and bless-expressed their joy in shouts of praise and bless-expressed their joy in shouts of praise, and bless-expressed their joy in shouts of praise and All was silence, save the deep quivering, half stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude; peal on peal, peal on peal, rolled over the pros-trate throng, in tones of angel's voices, thrilling among the desolate chords, and weary heart strings. Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky -God's pillar of fire, and his trump of jubilee.

A moment of profoundest silence passed—then and manufacturer. It ranges between 5.7, and amount of protoundest stience passed—then and manufacturer. It ranges between 5.7, and came the burst—they broke forth in prayer; they shouted, they sung 'Glory,' 'alleluia;' is usually adopted in calculation. The whole-they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, sale price of the sugar in the market, varies laughed, and went to and fro, tossing upward their unfettered hands; but high above the ernment was desirous of obtaining their secrets, whole there was a mighty sound which ever and anon swelled up; it was the utterings in pound of sugar which they make. They have broken negro dialect of gratitude to God.

the night was occupied in singing and prayer, in reading the Bible, and in addresses from the their profits must, in many instances, be greater missionaries, explaining the nature of the free- than this. dom just received, and exhorting the freed peo-ple to be industrious, steady, obedient to the they do, not with scrupulous accuracy, the benlaws, and to show themselves in all things efit derived from feeding large numbers of cattle,

ferred upon them.

release was proclaimed from all work until the mense in quantity, and superior in quality, is next Monday. The day was chiefly spent by not embraced in any of their accounts or estithe great mass of the negroes in the churches. and chapels. Thither they flocked 'as clouds produce 25,000 lbs.; upwards of 11 tons of suand chapers. Thinler they becket as the clergy and as doves to their windows.' The clergy are beets. Three tons of this, will be pulp and missionaries throughout the island were worth as much for feeding and fattening cattle, actively engaged seizing the opportunity in as one and a half ton of good English hay; or order to enlighten the people on all the duties it will make excellent manure by being thrown and responsibilities of their new relation, and in a heap with other residuums and suffered to above all, urging them to the attainment of that decompose. higher liberty with which Christ maketh his children free. In every quarter we were assur-ed that the day was like the Sabbath. Work and ashes from the furnaces, enter largely into Tranquility pervaded the towns and country. A Sabbath indeed! when the wicked ceased rom troubling, and the weary were at rest, and the slave was free from the master! planters informed us that they went to the chapels where their own people were assembled. greeted them, shook hands with them, and ex-

hanged the most hearty good wishes. The churches and chapels were thronged all over the island. At Cedar Hall, a Moravian station, the crowd was so great, that the minister was obliged to remove the meeting from the

chapel to a neighboring grove. At Grace Hill, another Moravian station, the egroes went to the Missionary on the day before the first of August, and begged that they may be allowed to have a meeting in the chapel at sunrise. It is the usual practice among the Moravians to hold but one sunrise meeting during the year, and that is on the morning of Easter; but as the people besought very earn- entrance. In both cases, the utmost vigilance estly for this special favor on the Easter morning of their freedom, it was granted to them.

Early in the morning they assembled at the detect these frauds. chapel. For some time they sat in perfect si-lence. The missionary then proposed that they should kneel down and sing. The whole audi-as a branch of agriculture. The processes and ence fell upon their knees, and sung a hymn commencing with the following verse:

A number of small farmers convert commencing with the following verse:

'Now let us praise the Lord, With body, soul and spirit,
Who doth such wondrous things,

Beyond our sense and merit

The missionary who was present on the ocasion, said that the scene was indescribable.

ons around the chapel, who could not get in. sionaries in every part of the island, that there such was not a single dance known of, either day or advantages. night, nor so much as a fiddle played. There were no riotous assemblies, no drunken carousals. Gratitude was the absorbing emotion. From the hill-tops and the valleys, the cry of a gust to the middle of November. disenthralled people went upward like the sound of many waters, 'Glory to God, glory to God,' good hay.

fully with that of the missionaries. There has been since emancipation, not only

of the planters.

. There is no possible danger of personal vio- two or three times greater. lence from the slaves; there is no likelihood of land, I have no doubt that the negroes would, to a man, fight for the planters. I have the utconsider me their friend. As for insurrection,

H. Armstrong, Esq., of Fitch's Creek.

slavery, he used frequently to lie sleepless on his bed, thinking about his dangerous situation -a lone white person far away from help, and surrounded by hundreds of savage slaves; and land, and the price of fuel, would go far to balhe had spent hours thus, in devising plans of self-defence in case the house should be attacked ance the disadvantages of that item. 'If they come,' he would say

of them crying, 'ghost, ghost.' Now Mr. A. sleeps in peace and safety, without conjuring up a ghost to keep guard at his bed-side. His body guard is a battalion of substantial flesh and blood, made up of those who were once the objects of his nightly terror!—

The great quantity of excellent manure which farmers would obtain from this business, would be invalidable to New England. Kimball and Thome's Travels in the W. Indies. be invaluable to New England.

Business like.—The vote of the Executive Committee for stereotyping Thome and Kimball's report on Emancipation in the West Indies' and James Williams' Narrative,' for universal circulation, was passed on Thursday evening, the 5th of April; but from the time occupied by necessary preparatory arrangements, the copy was not placed in the hands of the stereotype founders until the Tuesday following. April 10. We now (April 25) have to report that the whole is stereotyped, the 'Emancipation' in 128 pages 8vo. solid breveryter type, double columns, and the 'Narrative' in 8 pages 4vo; and the first edition, of TEN THOUSAND COPIES of each work nearly printed off, and ready for delivery. Business like .- The vote of the Executive Committee

delivery.

Send in your orders. The press goes night and day, 132 hours in a week.—Emancipator.

Which prohibits under severe penalties of fine and imprisonment, the carrying of concealed weapons, is to take effect on the first of June next.

BEET SUGAR. Extract from D. L. Child's Report

The night of the last day of July, 1834, was observed by many of the Methodists as a have rapidly increased in France, and extended Within the last few years, the cultivation of

expressed their loy in should of particles and continue the continuental system then in ing, and honor, and glory, to God, who had full vigor, began to take root, but at the entrance come down for their deliverance. In such excome down for their deliverance. In such exercises the evening was spent until the hour of twelve approached. The missionary then proposed that when the clock on the Cathedral should begin to strike, the whole congregation should fall upon their knees and receive the large of freedern in silence. Accordingly, as boon of freedom in silence. Accordingly, as a single establishment would survive such a rethe loud bell tolled its first note, the crowded duction of the profits upon which their proprieassembly prostrated themselves on their knees. tors had calculated, yet two were kept up through the worst of times and their proprietors are now very wealthy.

In 1828, there were S9 beet sugar manufactories in France. At this time there are 542 in operation, and 39 being built.

The whole annual product is 96,000,000 pounds, nearly half of the annual consumption

of the article in France. The expense of producing the beet, varies acclasped each other in their free arms, cried, from 8 to 11 cents. French manufacturers After this gush of excitement had spent itself, and the congregation became calm, the religious exercises were resumed, and the remainder of been made, and the great and sudden extension been made, and the great and sudden extension in consequence been very close, and seldom ad-

worthy of the high boon which God had con- sheep and swine, upon the green tops, and upon the pulp or residuum of the beets, after the juice The first of August came on Friday, and a is expressed. The manure also, which is immates which I have seen. An acre of land will

Lime mixed with vegetable matters coming had ceased; the hum of business was still, and this compost. It is certain therefore, that one noise and tumult were unheard on the streets. which the manufacturers, who are at the same time farmers, have been in the habit of making.

t, and The following is a list, very limited, yet the The largest to be obtained, of the profits admitted by some manufacturers in different parts of Europe.

In France, 30 per cent on capital.

Silesia, 57 " Prussia, 61.

" Rhenish, Prussia, 9.

The beet sugar in its chemical analysis is the same with the sugar of the cane. In a raw state they are distinguishable, but not at all in a During the continental system, refined colonial sugar was smuggled into France, and sold for that of the beet, and at this time, refined beet sugar is exported with the benefit of a heavy drawback (120 francs on every 220 lbs.) although that drawback applies by law to none but colonial sugar which has paid a duty on its of custom-officers, and skill of chemists, have been put in requisition, but without success, to

The most experienced and intelligent sugar into sugar in winter, the beets which they have raised in summer, and there is no reasonable doubt, that the time is at hand, when every proprietor of a small farm in France, may manu-The singing was frequently interrupted with facture his one or two thousand pounds of sugar as regularly as he threshes his wheat, and this with no other assistance than can be rendered two corresponding to the control of the his wife and shillers.

by his wife and children.

It is esteemed by some of the most eminent manufacturers of sugar and machinery, that a During the day, repeated meetings were held.

At eleven o'clock, the people assembled in vast numbers. There were at least a thousand per-ber sons around the change, who could not get in the might therefore deliver in the market for four We were also informed by planters and mis- cents per lb. with a handsome profit. From industry he would derive the following

1st. The sum of \$40 clear profit on his sugar. 2d. The leaves of the beet to feed bullocks. sheep, and milch cows, from the middle of Au-

3d. The pulp, equal to 3 and 1-2 tons of

4th. The ashes coming from the furnaces in The testimony of the planters corresponds the manufactory.
5th. The molasses worth about 2 or 3 per

no rebellion in fact, but no fear of it in An-tigua. cent. on the whole expenditure. Where such tigua. The following is one of the many testimonies eral, the price of sugar will not be above one third the present, and the consumption will be

Land has risen in the neighborhood of mantheir forming conspiracies to injure the whites, because there is no earthly cause for any such lished in the large towns, 50 per cent. and fields Should a foreign power invade our is- particularly adapted to beet culture, 3 to 400

There is probably no country more susceptible most confidence in all the people who are under of benefit from the introduction of the beet sumy management; they are my friends, and they gar business than New England. Hot summers, and steady cold in winter are two things they have no motive now to prompt them to most essential to the increase and preservation of saccharine in beets, and during the process of converting them into sugar. In France, an The same gentleman informed us that during idea has prevailed that 45 degrees is the most southern latitude which will admit of the manufacture of beet sugar. In America, it is colder at 40 degrees, than it is in France at 50.

Wages are higher with us, but the rent of

Fifty acres of land in France, would cost for by the negroes. 'If they come,' he would say to himself, 'and break down the door, and fill my bed room, what shall I do? It will be userent on the interest of purchase money \$383; less to fire at them; my only hope is to frighten the superstitious fellows by covering myself with a white sheet, and rushing into the midst of them crying, subset of them crying, subset of them crying. same price that it does in our cities. men is about 30 cts. per day, and of women and children, was do most of the cultivation, 12 to

The great quantity of excellent manure which

There is probably no other means yet discov ered, of effecting an equal supply, and improv-

She is commanded by Lieutenant Miller, of H. M. schooner Snake, Captain Milne, who captured her, after a chase of six hours, off Cape Antonio, on the 23d ultimo. The master of the LIBRARIES. Fush it on, brethren; have a full library on a rather good-looking man, is named Augustus Cæsar Medina; it appears he procured had for FIVE DOLLARS, in each school district.— M. schooner Snake, Captain Milne, who cap-Arragon, a rather good-looking man, is named Augustus Cæsar Medina; it appears he procured his cargo from about the Gallinas, near Sierre Leone. They consist chiefly of young men and young women below 20 years of age, and a number of very young boys and girls. The vessel is Baltimore built, and seems admirably calculated for sailing. The between decks where these miserable people had been stowed something like packed herrings, is only three feet high, and must have been as suffocating as he black-hole of Calcutta. For when we examined it at an early hour on Monday morning it was quite empty of its tenantry, and though cleanly washed out, was by no means free from a hot, sickly smell. The human cargo on deck, a hot, sickly smell. The human cargo on deck, were squatting in numerous close rows, in a state of entire nudity, a gloom of patient suffering marked their countenances, brightened up, little, by a sense of their changed condition was not divested of something like despair. Many of them could scarcely use their limbs, from the eternal crouching or squatting posture of sitting between decks, manacled as they usually are; others were eating some hing with rice and broken biscuits-one or two were in a dving state-fifty had already diedand the boat alongside was converted into a charnel-house, having the corpses of eight pertims of the rapacious human vampires who drive this horrid trade. We witnessed, under the rough exterior of one of those brave men, as much pity expressed over a dying negro, worn to the bone by disease, as could be expressed by the most beautiful human countenance; he was administering the last cup to one whose eyes would shortly be sealed for ever. We commended the sailor for his humanity. 'I pity the poor creatures from my soul, sir,' was the rouly. We left the vessel with no small vantages for collecting valuable matter for the paper, Who but those vile wretches are amenable for have convenient opportunities for obtaining the deaths of those of their victims, during the productions that the country affords. the deaths of those of their victims, during the passage? In fact, it would have been but moral justice to have held coroner's inquests over the bodies of these murdered individuals. But let it pass—it will come sooner or later upon that people who are engaged in so infamous a traffic. The British Government ought to solicit the united feeling of all governments to declare it united feeling of all governments to declare it

nouncing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati requested to act as Agents Philanthropist thus remarks :-

' By the politeness of the publisher, we have een favored with the privilege of examining it in manuscript. We read it all through with profound interest, and hesitate not to express the opinion that it was one of the most important productions which have grown out of the discussion of the slavery question. Its narrative of occurrences in Alton is peculiarly clear, full, and spirited. Many things are told, which we have not seen in any other account of those la-mentable events; and it occupies ground which has not yet been taken in any book, pamphlet, or other writing on this subject. His views of he discussion of abolitionism, of the causes of mobs, and of the responsibilities of good and Christian men are ample, just, and most eloquently expressed. In many respects they may lay claim to originalty. The author in fact has treated the whole subject in such a way as to make it of special interest to the world.

WHO SHOULD PAY THE PIPER? With whom does all vile compounds with which our country is flooded, and all but destroyed. With him rests all the responsibility, nor can he rid himself of this disgraceful responsibility, unless he dissolves his copartnership with them. The water drinker can visit our state prisons, our jails, our orphan asylums, and penitentiaries, and can feel for the desolation brought upon their inmates—but can say, with truth, 'None of these are from that band of cold water drinkers, to which, thanks be to God, I belong.' But can he say, I am equally clear of the expense? O no; here he comes in for his full proportion. All the inmates of these places of wo, come from the army of temperate drinkers. The temperate drinkers furnish the material for these bouses of wretchedness. Why, then, should for these bouses of wretchedness. Why, then, should merable 'principalities, powers, rulers of the darkness stand armed in all dread and sangunary array, innufor these houses of wretchedness. Why, then, should they not pay all the expense? Cold water drinker, look to it; stand for your rights; let the tax fall where it should fall, to support the drunkard and his wretched children.—Am. Temp. Jour.

stand armed in all dread and sangunary array, innumerable 'princip for princip for in all dread and sangunary array, innumerable stand armed in all dread and sangunary array, innumerable 'princip for princip for its world, and spiritual wickedness in high places' each the fortress of iniquity is attempted to be stormed by a few scorned soldiers of 'the Prince of Peace,' whose only armor and weapons are these—They are

itory and worthless enjoyment of this world, to the per-panent and sublime facility of a better, if he had a lear prospect of them both; but we see the former brough a mist, which always magnifies, and the latter

HORRIBLE.—The editor of the Courier & Inquirer, of Hagerstown, Maryland, in his paper of the 18th inst Hagerstown, Maryland, in his paper of the 18th inst. publishes an account of an unprovoked attack upon him by one Charles Macquil, in which the assailant gauged out his right eye!!! It would be difficult to conceive of such borrid barbarities in a country professing to be civilized, did not almost every southern paper

Important Debate .- We understand that an arrange has been made for a full disenment has been made for a full discussion of the subject of Colonization vs. Abolition, by Dr. W. W. Sleibul and Arnold Buffum, each to be assisted by their friends, to commence on Monday evening, the 21st instant to continue through the week, in Pennstlyania Hall, in Sixth street, between Arch and Race. The ill be brilliantly lighted with gas, and we an

SLAVE TRADE.—Another Slaver, with 250 human eings on board, has been captured by her Majesty's rig Sappho, and carried into Port Royal, on Thursday brig sappno, and carried into Fort Royal, on Thursday last. The Herold of the 9th inst. says—"We understand that a Council is summoned to attend at the Queen's House to-day, in order to determine how the captured slaves brought into Montego Bay and Kingston are to be disposed of."—Falmouth (Jamaica) Post, Dec. 12

MRS. CELIA LOVEJOY.—The numerous triends of the widow of the martyred Lovejoy will rejoice to learn, that she gave birth to a fine healthy daughter on the 9th of March, at her mother's, at St. Charles, Missouri. Both mother and child were doing well.

Emancipator.

Proper Distinction.—Gov. Chittenden, chief magis-ate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rose by the force of talent to his exalted station. Yet while trate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rose by the force of talent to his exalted station. Yet while Governor of the green-mountain empire, he still continued to keep the same tavern, upon the steep hill side, that he kept for many years before. One evening a wagoner drove up and accosted him, thus: 'Gov. Chittenden, as chief magistrate of Vermont, I render of Adultery: including letters of Mrs. Jerusha M Pond, the main witness in the Defence. For sale at 25, Corneyou to turn out my horses.'

From the Cornwall Chronicle, Dec. 6, 1837.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE VESSEL.

On Sunday evening, the schooner Arragon arrived in this port, having on board 350 slaves.

Burleigh and Gumn returned.—We rejoice in being able to announce the safe arrival from Hayti, of our friends C. C. Burleigh and L. C. Gunn. The health of both it decidedly improved, and they are now prepared to resume their labors in the good cause with re-

newed energies.

CHEROKEE MEMORIAL. A memorial to Congress, praying a re consideration of the pretended treaty with the Cherokees, under which they are to be forcibly removed from their homes, is placed for signature in Topliff's Reading Room. We are happy to perceive that it has been already signed by many of the most influential of our citizens. We hope their example will be generally

followed.

Similar memorials are circulating in New York and Philadelphia. They ought to be got up in all our large towns and forwarded to Washington immediately.

Atlas.

THE CHEROKEES. Petitions in favor of the Cherokees

The distinguished Seminole, Jumper, died at New Orleans on the morning of the 18th inst. He had been sick for nearly two months.

PROSPECTUS

YANKEE FARMER AND NEWS LETTER, DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Useful Arts; to Miscel-

laneous Reading and General Intellig sons in her bottom. Lieutenant Miller, the prize-master, and his brave companions, manifested great humanity to these unfortunate victims of the rapacious human vampires who to of the Farmer, and rendering it still more valuation of the Farmer, and rendering it still more valuation.

the reply. We left the vessel with no small degree of horror, at the suffering of human nature, caused by the avarice of corrupt and detailed the deliver and others practically engaged in farms. ture, caused by the avarice of corrupt and de-prayed men, and the great defect of the laws of men and of nations, that tolerates, or at least visits with but trivial punishment when detected, so glaring an offence against the laws of God.

TERMS .- Volume fourth will commence on the first

NEW PUBLICATION.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Edward Beecher has undertaken to present the public with 'A Narative of proceedings connected with the death of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, —that the work is now in press at Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati, and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Cincinnati and that it will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the very shortly published the cincinnatian that the close of the year, making a large, handsome volume of more than 400 pages, at \$2 in advance or within three months—\$2,25 within the year. Agents who will be very shortly published. In announcing this fact, the editor of the cincinnatian that the close of the year, making a large, handsome volume of more than 400 pages, at \$2 in advance or within three months—\$2,25 within the year. Agents who within the year. Agents who will be very shortly published the provided that the close of the year, and year or within the close of the year, and year or within the close of the year, and year or within the close of the year, and year or within the close of the year, and year or within the close of the year, and year or year or year.

C. P. BOSSON, 34 North Market-st. Boston, Mass. Publishe

Preparing for Publication! BIISTORY

CONTROVERSY RESPECTING SLAVERY, During the first seven years,

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES, From the year 1830 to 1838.

'Every man should let his man-servant, and every man his mand-servant go free, that none should serve himself of them. Thus saith the Lord—Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor.

THE existing controversy respecting American slavery comprises the most momentous intestine collision which has arisen during the mineteenth century; for it ncludes the elevation of nearly three millions of hu man beings from the most appalling and melancholy debasement, to the character and rank of social human-ity. Whether therefore we refer to the grandeur of the Who should fax the Piper? With whom does all the crime, pauperism, and expense attending the use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, rest? With the water drinker? Who will assert it? If not with him, who then? I answer, with the moderate drinker of those ville compounds with which our country is flooded, and all but destroyed. With him rests all the responsibility.

whose only armor and weapons are these—They are girded about with truth.' Righteousness and love are one does pursue it; but the generality totally mistake wild 'the sword of the spirit, which is the word of it. No man would choose riches before happiness, power before quiet, or fame before safety, if he knew true value of each; no man would prefer the transitory and worthless enjoyment of this world. To the present the same of the spirit, which is the word of the spirit, which is the word of God'—while their evangelical coat-of-mail is sustained and cemented by 'all prayer.' Although they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter,' yet they 'are achieved as sheep for the slaughter.' may be the holy war, that they will be 'more than con querors through him who loved us."

The prospect of them done; but we see the former through a mist, which always magnifies, and the latter ppears at so great a distance, that we scarce see it at left peers at so great a distance, that we scarce see it at left peers at so great a distance, that we scarce see it at left peers at so great a distance, that we scarce see it at left peers and the reference it makes little impression upon our who have never either slept upon guard or deserted who have never either slept upon guard or deserted ond therefore it makes little impression upon our conduct.—Jeses, and has as little influence on our conduct.—Jeloss, and has as little influence on our post, to preserve a compendious memorial of all
the important facts of every kind which have transpired,
during the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years of the conflict, relative to sladuring the first seven years and thus to present to our citizens, and especial the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, an authe ng to be civilized, did not almost every southern paper ontain some account of outrages upon humanity, qually ferocious and equally disgusting.—Philadelphia sive, to supersede all reference to any other work, unless where very minute details or the results of the affecting disgustation from official documents, and a chronological record sufficiently comprehensive, to supersede all reference to any other work, unless where very minute details or the results of the superseder. gy may be indispensable. ISAAC KNAPP Boston, January 1, 1838.

BALLOU'S ADDRESS.

ON AMERICAN SLAVERY,
ON AMERICAN SLAVERY,
CONTENTS. What is Slavery? Incapacity of
Slaves. Means of keeping down the Slaves. Liabilities of Slaves. Proposed Remedy.
OBJECTIONS ANSWERED. District of Columbia—Dissolution of the Union—Exciting Insurrection—Harsh and
abusive language—Injuring the Slave—Societies and
Lectures have exerced. Amelianguation—The Neuroes Lectures unnecessary-Amalgamation-The Negroes -Slaves better off than the are an interior race—Slaves better of than the Free Blacks—Danger of Immediate Emancipation—Let them be sent out of the Country—Gradual Emancipation— Remuneration—Go to the South—A great political par-ty—The Bible and Christianity tolerate Slavery.

For circulation among candid inquirers, I know of nothing so brief, which, on the whole, I should consider preferable to it. Its chief excellency is, that it contains, Mrs. Cella Lovejoy.—The numerous friends of the widow of the martyred Lovejoy will rejoice to learn, that she gave birth to a fine healthy daughter on the that she gave birth to a fine healthy daughter on the thof March, at her mother's, at St. Charles, Misouri. Both mother and child were doing well.

Emancipator.

Both mother and child were doing well.

Emancipator.

A few copies of the above for sale at 25, Cornhill. 12 1-2 cents single, \$1,20 per dozen. March 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. IVES & JEWETT, Dr. BRANDRETH's Agents for sale of his justly Celebrated Vegetable Universal for Essex County, have appointed Agents in the lowing Towns, of whom the Genuine Most

with certainty be obtained : with certainty be obtained:

Haverhill—T. G. Farnsworth, P. M.
Bererly—Samuel P. Lovett.

Merbichead—Thomas Nicholson.
Essex—George W. Buruham.
Danvers, New Mills—A. A. Egerton & Co.
Dunvers S. Parish—H. Martin.
Danvers N. Parish—Samuel Tweed.
Danvers Plains—Daniel Richards.

Middleton—Daniel Emerson.

Daneers Plains—Daniel Richards,
Middleton—Daniel Emerson,
Andover S. Parish—Kmen Barton,
Andover S. Parish—Emeh Stevens,
East Bradford—Hen, Parker,
New Rowley & Borford—Geo. Spotto
Saugus—George Newhall, P. M.
Lunn—James R. Newhall,
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INTERESTING WORK ALTON TRIALS of Winthrop S. Gilman, wh indicted with Enoch Long, Amos B. Roff, Geo. H. worth, Geo. H. Whitney, William Harned, John S. Janes Morss, Jr., Henry Tanner, Royai Weller, B. Gerry, and Thaddeus B. Hurlbut; for the cn. Gerry, and Thaddeus B. Hurlbut; for the came Riot, committed on the night of the 7th of Novemb 1837, while engaged in defending a printing press for an attack made on it at that time, by an amed me Written out from notes of the trial, taken at the time by a Member of the Bar of the Alton Municipal Con Also, the trial of John Solomon, Levi Palmer, Horn Beall, Josiah Nutter, Jacob Smith, David Buler, Wilam Carr, and James M. Rock, indicted with Jan Jennings, Solomon Morgan, and Frederick Bruel for a riot committed in Alton, on the night of the 70 November, 1837, in unlawfully and forebly enter of November, 1837, in uplawfully and forcibly enthe Warehouse of Godfell Gilbas & Co., and bresk up and destroying a printing press. Written out in notes taken at the time of trial, by William S. Linco a Member of the Bar of the Alton Municipal Co

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